THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 22. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1866. NO. 45.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

Appointments—Wilmington District—First Round.

Wilmington and Brunswick, at Bethel, Dec. 15 & 16.
Wilmington, Fifth Street, " 22 & 23.
Waccamaw, at Whiteville, " 29 & 30.
Smithville, at Union, Jan. 5 & 6.
Lockwood's Folly, at Elizabethtown, " 12 & 13.
Wilmington, Front Street, " 19 & 20.
Clarendon, at Richlands, " 26 & 27.
Onslow, at Bethany, Feb. 2 & 3.
Jacksonville, at McGee's, " 16 & 17.
Rockfish, at Magnolia, " 23 & 24.
Duplin, at Centre, March 2 & 3.

A District Stewards' meeting will be held at Front Street Church, in Wilmington, January 19th, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The District Stewards are, W. H. Bagley, Samuel W. Smith, W. A. Savage, W. J. Yopp, T. L. Pugh, Rev. Levi Culbreth, D. S. Miller, E. H. Costin, D. W. Carr, Dr. W. E. Freeman and W. S. G. Andrews.

A full attendance is earnestly desired.

L. S. BURKHEAD, P. E.

State of North Carolina,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Pleas and Quarter Sessions—August Term, 1866.

James Strange vs. James O. Barefoot. } Original Attachment.

ON MOTION, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, for the defendant to appear at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the second Monday in February, 1867, and replevy or plead to issue, or judgment will be rendered against him.

D. P. HAIGH,
Clerk County Court for
Columbus County.
[Pr. Adv. $15] 42-6t

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY,

In Equity, Filed October 18th, 1866.

John Leach, et. al. vs. Petition to sell Land for partition.
William Patterson and Judith Ann, }

APPEARING that Jno. W. Patterson and Judith Ann, and Franklin Alsobrook and Sarah E., defendants in the above cause, reside without the limits of the State, publication is ordered notifying them to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Rockingham on the third Monday in March next, and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition, or the cause will be heard ex parte and decreed given *pro confesso*.

JNO. W. COLE,
Clerk and Master in Equity.
40-6w

CLERK AND MASTER'S SALE.

In Equity,

Fall Term, A. D., 1866.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Court of Equity for New Hanover county, made in the above cause, I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Market House, in the City of Wilmington, on the 20th day of December, 1866, the following tracts of land situate in the county aforesaid, viz: Beginning at a large cypress on the edge of Black Swamp, running thence East 40 poles to a stake, thence North 38 poles to a pine; thence South 38 poles to a pine, Montgomery's corner; thence West 170 poles to a stake; thence South 25 poles to a stake; thence West 50 poles to a black gum on Island Branch; thence North 15 degs., West to a stake formerly a pine known as [illegible] thence North 47 deg., West 148 poles; thence North 31 deg., East 108 poles; thence North 25 deg., West 88 poles to a pine on the edge of a swamp, an arm of Black River swamp; thence East 180 poles to stake in or near said Black Swamp; thence direct to the beginning.

Also, one other tract beginning at a black gum, [illegible] in said black gum, on the West side of a swamp, at the run of said Swamp; thence a Westwardly course along a line of trees to a stake on the West side of the road from the crossing place of Black River to said mill; thence a Southwardly course on the West side of said road along Montgomery's fence to the corner of said fence; then a straight line to a marked pine on the side of Montgomery's new road; thence a Southwardly course to Montgomery's three pine corner, known as the old Atkinson Corner; thence with the said Montgomery's or Daniel Atkinson's line to the run of Black Swamp; thence down the run of said Swamp to the beginning.—Also all the above described belong to the estate of Daniel Montgomery, deceased. The said tracts of land will be sold upon the following terms: One-third of the purchase money cash, the balance in credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, from date, the purchaser giving bonds and approved securities for the deferred payments.

FREDERICK D. POISSON,
Clerk and Master.
37-d1t-w5t

S. T.--1860--X.

PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS TROUBLED with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, want of appetite, distress after eating, costiveness, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they do not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are recommended by the highest medical authority, and warranted to produce an immediate and beneficial effect. They are exceedingly pleasant to the taste, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other stimulants where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are antidote to change of water and diet.
They counteract the effects of dissipation and late hours.
They purify the system and enliven the mind.
They are a specific against miasmatic and intermittent fever.
They sweeten the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They are a cure for Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They are a sure preventive against Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus.
They are a cure for Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and those who are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Gentian, Sassafras, roots and herbs, all of which are purely pure St. Croix rum. For sale by druggists generally. Examine circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Examine every bottle. Be sure that you get the genuine article. Sold by respectable druggists everywhere.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
New York.

BENNETT, VANPELT & CO.,

32 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK.

SHIPMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES, Spirits Turpentine, &c., will be forwarded to us by Messrs. Wallace & Southerland, of Wilmington, will pay revenue tax and other charges. All risks covered by insurance, with or without charge.

2-tf

WILMINGTON. W. M. MONROE

TURLINGTON & MONROE,

INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to all business intrusted to their care.

55-wtf

WALLACE. J. B. SOUTHERLAND.

WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OFFICE NO. 57 NORTH WATER STREET,

Wharves & Warehouses foot of Walnut St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt personal attention to all shipments of Naval Stores, Cotton, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, Provisions, &c., &c., either for sale or shipment. Also, to forwarding Merchandise, &c.

w-1-tf

Goshen Land for Sale.

I OFFER my place for sale; 5 miles from Kenansville, on Goshen; Land cleared sufficient to make a ten horse crop; Buildings all new. *Come and see.*

JERE PEARSALL.

Kenansville, Duplin county, N. C.
Nov. 29 43—1m

From the Land we Love.

A HERO'S DAUGHTER.

She boasts no Amazonian charms,
Minerva's helmet never bound her;
And tho' she finds delight in arms,
'Tis when her father's are around her.

She does not aim to make a mark,
Like Phillippa—as Froissart wrought her,
She is modern Joan D'Arc,
Like Garibaldi's wife and daughter.

And while there meets in her young veins,
Ancestral blood—the patriot's—sage's—
Whose fame, rung out in trumpet strains,
Goes gathering glory down the ages—

She is not proud, nor cold, nor grand,
No haughtiness her tone evinces;
Her heart is open as her hand—
Her hand is liberal as a princes.

She does not awe you with her eye,
And yet its glance goes straightway thro' you
A latent fire to warn you by—
A steady, stellar light to woo you.

Her smile is like the golden day's,
Irradiating every feature;
You catch its influence as you gaze,
And own—"She is a gracious creature."

So genial her responsive mind,
With every varying mood agreeing;
You wonder how she comes to find
The very key-note of your being.

Beneath her sparkling surface flow,
The breezy freshness, and the laughter—
Wells deep and strong and undertow
Of rare and racy wisdom, after.

Sweet, fire-side graces all are her's;
The chatelaine beside the bodice,
Is but one token that avers
She is a very household goddess!

Accepting with unmurmuring lips
War's stern decree, its griefs, its losses;
And nobler thro' that blood eclipse,
And stronger for its burdening crosses.

She folds no hands in languid pause—
Child of her father true to duty,
She weeps at heart the dear "lost cause,"
Yet fills the busy hours with beauty.

Her heroism holds in view
Our people's strife for life—the lesser,
Yet better one! There's work to do
And well she does it; so—God bless her.

REPORT OF THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Joint Select Committee on Federal Relations, to which was referred that part of the Governor's message relating to a communication from the Honorable Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State for the United States, covering an attested copy of a resolution of Congress, proposing a fourteenth Article as an Amendment of the Constitution of the United States to be submitted to this General Assembly for ratification or rejection, have had the same under consideration and ask leave to report:

The committee, impressed with the importance of the subjects embraced in the proposed Constitutional Amendment, as affecting the commonwealth of North Carolina, not merely for the present, but in all human probability, for ages to come, have given the whole matter a careful and respectful consideration, and now offer the reasons for the conclusions at which they have arrived.

A number of radical changes, in the fundamental law of the country are proposed to be embraced in one article, and to be accepted or rejected together, and if but one of these Amendments is disapproved, this General Assembly will be under the necessity of rejecting all; leaving no alternative of accepting some of the sections in the proposed Article and rejecting others; and it is submitted that this mode of amending the constitution of the United States, is evasive and without precedent, and ought not to find favor in any portion of this great nation.

The committee entertain the opinion that this proposition has not been submitted in a constitutional manner, and in pursuance of the forms prescribed by the Constitution. North Carolina and her ten sister seceding States have been repeatedly recognized *as States in the Union* by all the departments of the Federal Government, both during and since the war. *Congress* did by the resolution of July, 1861, which declared that "the object of the war was "not for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights "of established institutions of those States, "but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, "equality and rights of the several States "*unimpaired*." And again, by an act apportioning taxation among the Stsates; by an act assigning them their respective numbers of Representatives; by an act at the last session readjusting the Federal Judicial Circuits; by accepting as valid the assent of Virginia to the division of that State, and thereupon establishing the State of West Virginia, and by other acts. The *Judiciary* has recognized them by hearing and deciding causes carried up from their Courts; the *Executive* has done so by approving the aforesaid acts of Congress.—This recognition of them as States is *now repeated* by the Federal Government in submitting to them for ratification the pending proposition of Amendment, since only States in the Union can vote on such a question.

The Federal Constitution declares in substance that Congress shall consist of a House of Representatives composed of members apportioned among the respective States in the ratio of their population, and a Senate composed of two members from each State; and in the Article which concerns Amendments, it is expressly provided that "no State without its consent "shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in "the Senate." The contemplated Amendment was not proposed to the States by a Congress thus constituted. At the time of its adoption, the eleven seceding States were deprived of representation both in the Senate and the House, although they all, except the State of Texas, had Senators and Representatives duly elected and claiming their privilege under the Constitution. In consequence of this, these States had no voice in the important question of *proposing the Amendment*. Had they been allowed to give their vote, the proposition would doubtless have failed to command the required two-thirds majority. Had they voluntarily relinquished the exercise of their right and privilege in this matter, as they had done in the case of the late Amendment respecting slavery, they would, perhaps, be estopped from objecting to the regularity of the proceeding. But as their Senators and Representatives elect were seeking admission to their seats and deprived of them against their consent, the subject is presented in a different light.

If the vote of these States are necessary to a valid ratification of the Amendment, they were equally necessary in proposing it to the States; for it would be difficult, in the opinion of the committee, to show by what process in logic, men of intelligence could arrive at a different conclusion. And it is submitted that this irregularity, in the initiative step, would make the amendment of doubtful validity, even if ratified. It would certainly constitute a dangerous precedent; give rise to a troublesome question hereafter; remove the landmarks established by the Fathers, and greatly tend to diminish that regard for the sacredness of the Constitution, which all our people ought ever to cherish.

The committee are of the opinion that the Constitution was not complied with in *another particular*,—in the manner of proposing this amendment. The third clause of 7th section, article first, provides that "*every* order, resolution or *vote*, to which "the concurrence of the Senate and House "of Representatives may be necessary, "(except on a question of adjournment,) "shall be presented to the President of the "United States, *and before the same shall "take effect*, shall be approved by him, "or, being disapproved by him, shall be "*re-passed* by two-thirds of the Senate and "House of Representatives, according to "the rules and limitations prescribed in "the case of a bill." A proposition to amend the Constitution is certainly included in the terms of that provision, as being a matter requiring the concurrent action of the two Houses. The pending amendmennt, however, was never presented to the President for his approval, but sent directly to the Department of State, to be transmitted thence to the respective States.

And it is far from a satisfactory answer to this, to say that because the proposition was originally passed by a two-thirds majority, it need not be presented to the President, since his disapproval would not affect it; for his disapproval would not affect it when put upon its *re-passage*, after he had returned it with his objections, an occurrence not remarkable in the past history of the Government. And this *re-passage* over his *veto*, by the two-thirds majority, is required before any "order, resolution, or vote" of Congress can "take effect," even though on its original passage it may have received an unanimous support.

If it should be said that any doubts as to the validity of the proposed amendment, whether ratified or rejected, under present circumstances, will be obviated by the strong arm of power, which will validate it at all hazards, the ready answer is, that if the strong arm can give validity to an amendment adopted in disregard and defiance of *some* of the prescriptions of the organic law, it can with the same propriety set them *all* aside. On that supposition the Constitution would be at the mercy of the strongest, and could at any time be moulded according to the will of a mere majority, however unscrupulous or despotic that majority might be. It would thus become the plaything of politicians and parties; its sanctity profaned, and its glory departed.

The committee do not present their views in any spirit of captiousness, nor as the advocates of mere sectional interests; notwithstanding the amendment proposed is unquestionably designed to operate on the Southern States of this Union; indeed such are the avowals of its advocates. But the question of its ratification under existing auspices is of the gravest import to the whole country, and to the cause of free, constitutional government. In the mutations of human affairs, and the conflict of interest and opinion that may arise in the future history of this great and wide-spread nation, the time may come when changes of the Federal Constitution may be made in derogation of the rights and interests of *other parts of the Union*. In so grave a matter too much precaution cannot be used. The Constitution is the basis of our liberties. No true American has ever ceased to regard it as peculiarly sacred, as well as for its own intrinsic excellence, as for the exalted character of its patriotic founders.—And it should never be forgotten that those good and great men, inspired by lofty deeds, in a spirit of forbearance, conciliation and compromise, and in the exercise of an enlightened statesmanship, framed this great bulwark of civil and religious liberty. Even those who are called "Rebels" have never spoken lightly of it. The affections of all sincere lovers of liberty twine around it, like ivy around some hallowed shrine where the heart pours forth its profoundest devotions.

Many of the prominent questions of the present time are of temporary interest only, and will soon be forgotten, and with them will pass away the passions and hate which they have engendered. But the Constitution was made for all ages—for peace and for war. All patriots will unite in the hope that its majesty and symetry may not be marred by the incorporation of Amendments shaped amid the excitements of these tempestuous days, and made a part of it through methods of proceeding which are hasty and ill-considered, and unwarranted by the provisions of the instrument itself.

Proceeding more in detail, to the merits of the proposed amendment, the committee have confined themselves to its most prominent features.

In the first section it is provided, that "no State shall make or enforce any law "which shall abridge the *privileges or immunities* of citizens of the United States." What those privileges and immunities are is not defined. Whether reference is had only to such privileges and immunities as may be supposed now to exist, or to all others which the Federal Government may hereafter declare to belong to it, or may choose to grant to citizens, is left in doubt, though the latter construction seems the more natural, and is one which the Government could at any time insist upon as correct and entirely consistent with the language used. With this construction placed upon it, what limit would remain to the power of that Government to interfere in the internal affairs of the States.—And what becomes of the right of a State to regulate its domestic concerns in its own way? Whatever restrictions any State might think proper for the general good, to impose upon any or all of its citizens, upon a declaration by the Federal Government, that such restrictions were an abridgment of the privileges or immunities of the citizens of the Union, such State laws would at once be annulled. For instance, the law of North Carolina forbids the intermarriage of white persons and negroes. But if the Amendment be ratified, the Government of the United States could declare that this law abridge the privileges of citizens, and must not be enforced; and miscegenation would thereupon be legalized in this Commonwealth. Grant that such action on the part of the Government would not be probable, still it would be possible, and its bare possibility sufficiently exemplifies the boundlessness of the powers which this Amendment would confer on the Federal Government.

The power to regulate suffrage has always been claimed to belong to the several States, and it is thought by some that this point is securely guarded by the provisions of the second section of the proposed amendment; but a slight inspection will reveal the fact that the power of the States to regulate suffrage is by no means *expressly* recognized therein; nor in their right to "deny" or "abridge" the franchise distinctly set forth. The provision touching this matter merely declares that when the right to vote of any male citizen twenty-one years old *is* "denied" or "abridged," the basis of representation shall be reduced in any State when that shall occur. It is not said who shall have the power to deny or abridge the right to vote. If the power of a State over this subject is recognized at all, it is only by implication, and an implication, too, which is conveyed solely in the language used for fixing a penalty upon the exercise of such power, and without saying whether its exercise may not hereafter be prohibited. No *exclusive* right nor even a limited right of a State in the premises is *expressly* admitted, but all is allowed to rest on a doubtful inference. With the right of a State thus left doubtful, suppose the Federal Government, in the exercise of the power already spoken of as conferred by the first section of the amendment, should think proper to declare that the right to vote is one of the "privileges" and "immunities" of the citizen, what could a State do, except to yield the point, and what would prevent universal suffrage from being at once inaugurated? Nothing.

The founders of our polity left the management of municipal affairs, and the protection of the ordinary personal and property interests of the citizens of the States themselves, uncontrolled by the supervision or interference of the Federal authorities, because they rightly judged that as the welfare of the individual citizen was most intimately connected with the welfare of his State, his interest could be most safely trusted to the protection of his State.—The dangerous innovation, involved in the clause of the Amendment now under review, coupled with the final Section giving Congress "power to enforce all the provisions of this Article by appropriate legislation," consists in the fact that it authorizes the Federal Government to come in, as an intermeddler between a State and the citizens of the State, in almost all conceivable cases; to supervise and interfere with the ordinary administration of justice in the State Courts, and to provide tribunals, as has to some extent been already done in the Civil Rights bill, to which an unsuccessful litigant, or a criminal convicted in the courts of the State can make complaint, that justice and the equal protection of the laws have been denied him, and however groundless may be his complaint, can obtain a rehearing of his cause. The tendency of all this is to break down and bring into contempt the judicials of the States, and ultimately to transfer the administration of justice, both in criminal and civil causes, to courts of Federal jurisdiction, is too manifest to require illustration.

A serious objection to the second section, if it should be understood as implying the power of a State to regulate the question of suffrage, is that it imposes a penalty upon any restriction of the franchise, and offers a premium for its extension. The representation of a State and its consequent political importance being diminished in the one event, and increased in the other. The manifest design of this provision is to bring about, by indirect means, the adoption of universal suffrage, irrespective of races or color. And thus a premium is offered for the prostitution of the franchise. Nothing could be more threatening to the stability of our republican institutions. There can scarcely be a doubt that if the question of negro suffrage could be calmly considered purely on its own merits, and aside from the prejudices of the times, all thoughtful and well informed men would unite in condemning it as in the highest degree impolitic and unwise.

A leading feature of this second section, is that virtually it makes the basis of representation to consist of the voters only, which is manifestly inconsistent with the theory of our political system. The voters are merely the appointing power, whose function is to select the representative, but his true constituency is the whole population. It is a great fallacy to maintain that an officer represents only those who vote for him. Senators are chosen by the State Legislatures, but they represent not the Legislature merely, but all classes of the State population with their varied interests. But it is urged by the advocates of the policy of basing representation on the voters only, that this is necessary in order to give equal weight to a voter in different States, and yet there is neither justice on the one hand, nor any practical importance on the other in this idea. Say the States have equal population, equal voting strength, and equal representation; and suppose one of them should choose to restrict the franchise so that its quota of representatives would be selected by half its former number of voters; this, indeed, would be a matter of interest to its own citizens, but of what possible concern could it be to the citizens of the other States? A complaint that the *weight* of voters was not equal, would come with bad grace from a State, which, by extending widely the franchise had thereby diminished the relative importance of its individual voters. If two States had equal population, but one of them should allow twice as many voters as the other, then according to the pending Amendment one would be entitled to twice as many representatives as the other. This might be giving equal weight to voters, but would certainly be giving very unequal weight to the respective non-voting population; so that no consideration is given to the non-voters who must always constitute the great majority of the people, and bear a large share of the public burdens. And while the negroes, who form so large an element in the population of this commonwealth cannot wisely exercise the right of suffrage, and should not, therefore, be allowed to do so; yet, if there ever was a time when that race should be counted in the basis of representation it is now, for they are thrown, an immence burden on as few States, and will for many years demand the utmost exercise of every agency for their advancement in the scale of being.

The third section of the amendment is designed solely to affect the South. It virtually disfranchises a large portion of the people of North Carolina. It is well known that most of our able bodied men were Confederate soldiers, during some part of the late war; and of those of our people who were not in the army, scarcely an individual can truthfully say that he rendered "no aid or comfort" to the Southern cause; and all who thus gave "aid and comfort," and besides this large class all who had ever previously taken an oath to support the Federal Constitution, either as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or a member of a State Legislature, or executive or judicial officer of any State are excluded from forever holding any office, either in the State or Federal Government, unless the disability is removed by a two-thirds vote of both Houses of Congress.

Very few, indeed, of the men of this State, of mature years and capable of filling such positions, have not at some time held one or more of the aforesaid offices and taken the oath specified. The immediate practical effect, therefore, of the amendment, if ratified, will be to destroy the whole machinery of our State Government and reduce all our affairs to complete chaos, by throwing out nearly every public officer, even to Justices of the Peace and Constables; and it would be hardly possible to find enough of new men qualified to fill these various offices and re-organize our State Government. And besides this, all experience proves that men rising to power on the ruin of their fellows, and expecting success only by the suppression of the popular will, are generally the worst of all the enemies of their own people; and the great mass of the people of this commonwealth would, in the opinion of the committee, greatly prefer to commit themselves, their honor and their interests to Congress as now composed, rather than to those whose only hope of ruling lies in the disfranchisment and oppression of more loyal and better men. The impolicy of imposing this general disability upon those who, in any way, took part in the late conflict, is shown also by the indubitable fact that most of them are now conservative, as loyal and as well affected towards the General Government as any class of citizens. Those who personally participated in the great trial of arms are, perhaps, more thoroughly convinced than any others of the finality of the decision and the utter folly of any future appeal to the arbitrament of war; and hence have, with few exceptions, readily acquiesced in the settlement which has been made of the questions in dispute. Many of those who would be disabled from holding office are among the most prominent and excellent citizens of the State, who always opposed secession; and their services and co-operation would be greatly needed in the important work of restoring her prosperity.

But if this and other degrading disabilities must be imposed upon so many of her citizens, how can North Carolina herself, while she retains any sense of honor or self-respect, assist in imposing it?—How can those now controlling the destinies of the Union ask or expect her to do so, and thus set the seal to her own disgrace? How can they expect, or even desire, that her representatives, either now or hereafter, shall assist in the work of her own degradation?

What her people have done, they have done in obedience to her own behests.—Must she now punish them for obeying her own commands? If penalties have been incurred and punishments must be inflicted, is it magnanimous, is it reasonable, nay, is it honorable, to require us to become our own executioners? Must we, or a State, be regarded as entitled to fraternal association with our fellow-citizens of other States, until after we shall have sacrificed our manhood and tarnished our honor? Surely not. North Carolina feels that she is still one of the daughters of the great American family. Wayward and wilful, perhaps, she has been; but honor and virtue still are hers. If her errors have been great, her sufferings have been greater. Like a stricken mother, she now stands leaning in silent grief over the bloody graves of her slain children. The mementoes of former glory lie in ruins around her. The majesty of sorrow sits enthroned on her brow. Proud of her sons, who have died for her, she cherishes in her heart of hearts the living children who were ready to die for her, and she loves them with a mother's warm affection. Can she be expected to repudiate them? No! it would be the act of an unnatural mother. She can never consent to it,—*Never!*

It is said, however, that Congress can easily remove the disabilities which this section of the Amendment imposes; but is it likely that Congress will do so? If they are to be readily removed, why impose them at all? And it should not be forgotten that Congress could, through this dispensing power, manage to fill the State offices, of every grade, almost entirely according to its own choice and discretion, by relieving from disabilities only such as might serve its purposes: and thus the freedom of elections would be virtually destroyed, and the State Governments might become the willing and subservient tools of grasping ambition and usurping tyranny.

All that need be said of the fourth section of the proposed Amendment, is that it is useless. The Federal debt is already sufficiently secured by the honest intention of the people to pay it. And a noticeable fact is, with what cheerfulness the people of this Commonwealth—taxed without representation and depressed and impoverished by the war—pay their Internal Revenue taxes. By seeking to bind the people of the whole country further to the payment of the public debt, by means of a constitutional provision, the Government betrays a lack of confidence, not perhaps more in the people of the *South* than in those of the *North*. The Confederate debt is equally certain to remain unpaid. Indeed most of it can never fall due by the terms on which it was contracted, and the impoverishment of the whole South, and the acts of repudiation which have already been passed will, doubtless, secure the non-payment of the remainder.

The refusal to pay for our slaves emancipated is, doubtless, a great injustice, especially to those citizens who did not favor secession; but the committee entertain the opinion that the people have never hoped seriously for its reparation.

In the final section power is given to Congress "to enforce by appropriate legislation all the provisions of this article." How wide a door is hereby opened for the interference of Congress with subjects hitherto regarded as beyond its range, it is impossible adequately to conceive until experience shall have tested the matter. As the committee have already argued, and submitted, one of the most serious evils to be apprehended from this Amendment consists in the vast addition it makes, in so many ways, to the powers of the General Government. No enlightened patriot who has studied carefully our system of government, and has realized how much of its excellence lies in the due division of its powers between the Federal and State authorities, can have failed to witness, with the profoundest alarm, the tendency to centralization and consolidation, which has in late years been developed. The exercise of the mighty energies and the assumption of new and unusual prerogatives, required to prosecute successfully the recent war in the nature of things, gave to the General Government an overshadowing influence and prestige beyond what it had ever before possessed. And this result was increased by the overwhelming defeat of those States which had always stood forth as the peculiar advocates of State Rights.—Every one must perceive, therefore, that even without new constitutional grants of authority, the Federal Government is no longer what it once was, but that it has expanded into a mighty giant, threatening to swallow up the States, and to concentrate all power and dignity in itself. In the interests of liberty, it appears to the Committee that this centralizing tendency, instead of being fostered, needs to be checked. The American people ought not, by new grants of power, to seem to authorize the continued exercise of extraordinary prerogatives, undreamed of in the purer and happier days of the Republic. The Constitution, as it stands, was good enough for our fathers; if administered in its true spirit it will also be good enough for ourselves and our posterity.

The committee having, at some length, gone into an analysis of the different sections of the proposed Article of Amendment, ought, perhaps, in closing, to say a word in regard to the intimations thrown out, that if the Southern States refuse to ratify the pending Amendment, harder terms and deeper humiliation will be imposed upon them. These are deemed only as the intemperate declarations of heated individual partizans, No responsible body of our countrymen has dishonored itself, or us, by making such threats. It would, indeed be a mockery to submit a question so grave and important to this commonwealth, and then place her under duress to compel her to vote in the affirmative. No humiliation could be deeper—no degradation more profound than that which she would impose upon herself by yielding to intimidation and ratifying, under the influence of base fear, a measure which she disapproved. The committee are sure that this honorable Legislature will not do an act so inconsistent with its own dignity and the dignity of the State. A question of such vital concern to the entire Union and to the cause of liberty itself, will surely be calmly and seriously considered, with the impartiality and wisdom that should characterize the conduct of statesmen, and with the manly independence of freemen; and it is therefore confidently believed that the action this body shall take upon this grave question will be worthy of the State of North Carolina.

For the reasons submitted in this Report, the Committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following Resolution, to-wit:

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina do not ratify the Amendment proposed as the fourteenth Article of the Constitution of the United States.

J. M. LEACH, Chairman.

The undersigned, a member of the Joint Select Committee on the "Howard Amendment," dissents from the report of the majority of the committee, believing it would be to the interest of the State of North Carolina, considering all the circumstances, to ratify the Amendment proposed as the fourteenth Article to the Constitution of the United States.

P. A. WILSON,
of Forsyth.

From the New York Post.

Surratt.

A despatch from the United States Consul at Alexandria asserts that John H. Surratt, believed to have been one of the chief agents of the conspiracy for the assassination of President Lincoln, and the other heads of our Government, has been captured. "There is no doubt of his identity," Mr. Hale telegraphs. Surratt will probably be sent home in a man-of-war, and will, we hope, be brought to a speedy and public trial.

Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, who made himself somewhat notorious by the violence of his language in a caucus meeting during the last session of Congress, is reported to have said in the meeting of Saturday evening that he "intended to offer soon a resolution calling upon the President and Secretary of State for the correspondence on the subject of John H. Surratt. He said he had reason to believe that *during the search for John H, Surratt, his hiding place was known to the President, and that it was by the connivance of Andrew Johnson that the escape of Surratt was finally effected.*"

There is, we believe, no doubt of Surratt's guilt. Any one who has aided in the escape of a murderer becomes thereby an accessory after the fact, which is to be a partaker in the guilt, and subject to the same punishment as the chief criminal. If Mr. Boutwell knows Mr. Johnson to be thus guilty, it is his duty to the nation to expose him, not in a caucus meeting but by lodging his information before a court of justice.

If, on the contrary, he spoke on Saturday evening from the mere violence of party hatred, he committed an indecency which makes him unfit to sit in the House, and he ought to be promptly expelled. It is the duty of the House of Representatives, as soon as it meets, to call upon him for the proofs which alone can excuse and justify his gross language. If he cannot furnish them—if his "reason to believe" is discovered to be founded, as we suppose it will, upon the malicious gabble of a set of half-insane scandal-mongers, who have during the whole summer and fall busied themselves with whispering, to those who would listen to them, the most abusive and preposterous scandal about the President, then the House of Representatives will owe it to its own self-respect to expel Mr. Boutwell, and thus teach others that official position cannot shield vicious slanderers. The President of the United States is helpless against such attacks as that of Mr. Boutwell. If he were a private individual, he could bring a suit for libel and gross defamation of character against him, and any court in the land would decree exemplary punishment upon the slanderer.

REIGN OF TERROR.—We have just passed thro' several Eastern counties, and we are pained to be compelled to state, that a reign of terror now prevails through Greene, Pitt, Lenoir and Craven. That a band of robbers is now making a tour of those counties, cannot longer be doubted; and the proceedings are conducted with such utter disregard for life or property, that it is as much as a man's life is worth to travel after nightfall. Last Wednesday night, Mr. John Williams and a friend who was on a visit to Mr. W., was shot at, in Mr. W's. house, two miles from Snow Hill, and both wounded, when the robbers entered Mr. William's house, and rifled it of money, and goods to the amount of over one thousand dollars.

A gang of five, entered the house of a freeedman, named Arnold, a few nights since, in the lower edge of Pitt, aroused him, and compelled him, with a torch, to pilot them to where he kept his horses—three—which they bridled, and spirited away.—Arnold has the character of an honest, quiet, hard working man, and much sympathy is felt for him throughout the county.

The people are completely intimidated, and are afraid to express their disapprobation of such conduct, fearing that before another twelve hours, they too, may be shot and robbed.

In Kinston, on Saturday night, a young man of that place, was knocked down as he stepped out of the door and was in the act of locking it; but, giving the alarm, the villain fled, without accomplishing his fiendish intentions.

A couple of young men, on the same evening, in the same place, concluded to take a walk after tea, and were followed by three unknown men. Discovering that they were pursued, they turned and demanded an explanation, at the same time drawing their revolvers. The pursuing party retreated in haste, and could not be identified.

Goldsboro' News, Dec. 4.

"Ecce Homo" is said to have been put on the index of prohibited books at Rome.

From the American Farmer for December.

FARM WORK FOR THE MONTH.

The work to be done now, is chiefly that of closing up the fall labors, and only a few points of interest need be noted.

CORN.

Let the corn be got in with all despatch, as there is now continued loss and waste. Be sure that a correct account is kept of the quantity put away, and of every several parcel, if put in different places. Note also the quantities fed to different kinds of fattening stock. See that the fodder is well secured, and fed without waste.

TOBACCO.

It is sometimes, we find, advised, that no tobacco be stripped before January, but every suitable "season" should, we think, be availed of, so as not to have the work run into the spring. Much of the value of the crop depends upon the manner in which it is handled in stripping. The sorting of the qualities, pressing the bundles into the shape they should have in all the after handling, neatness and order in laying the bulks, and watchfulness to prevent heating and discoloring in the bulk, are all points which well demand attention. The stalks make valuable manure when well preserved, and should not be exposed to rains which wash off the gum on the outside.

PLOUGHING.

The ploughing of stiff lands may be properly continued in any good weather when the ground is in order.

STOCK.

Stock of all sorts, now in the yards, need much more careful looking after by the master than when they take care of themselves in the field. If they come into the yards in good condition, they should be kept so, and not allowed to fall off by degrees in flesh, till spring finds them poor. Good shelter, sound, nutritious food, and a sufficient supply of water above the freezing point, should all be duly provided.—Above all keep them from tramping through mud and mire.

HORSES, MULES AND OXEN.

Those having work to do should have especial care. It is not enough that they are well supplied with food. Ample stable room, clean bedding, and a free use of curry comb and brush, and rubbing dry, and cleaning their feet and legs, always after the day's work. Working oxen must have a feeding apartment to themselves. They would be more valuable workers if more care were bestowed upon them. It is true that they may consume always coarser food than horses, but something of the same care that horses get, especially in the busy, working season, would make them little less valuable for the plough than they now are for slow, heavy draft.

CALVES.

Keep calves in roomy pens, with shelter, and let no older cattle have the opportunity of mastering them. Feed them with best hay or corn fodder and bran. They do very well if kept in the sheep pens.

COWS.

Cows giving milk require, of course, something more than dry provender. Bran and meal mixed, and a half bushel a day of sugar beet, or ruta baga, is the best extra food for them.

SHEEP.

Sheep do better in all ordinary winter weather if allowed to range at will in a dry pasture, but shelter should be provided for bad weather, and troughs for feeding oats and bran.

HOGS.

Pen hogs should be now fat enough to kill. Keep breeding sows, and other store hogs in good condition through the winter. Good shelter and dry beds will economize food.

MANURE.

The great mass of manure which may be made from the waste of the farm would be now a matter of special interest. Whatever material you can command should be now gathered and put through the process of preparation for use. Let it be used as an absorbent for the yards as far as may be required, or made into compost, or hauled direct to the land as a top-dressing. Beyond the needs of the stock for bedding, and as absorbents of the moistures of the yards, there is no need to accumulate straw and coarse material in the yards. Much labor may be saved by hauling directly to the field, all that may not be so needed, and time gained by spreading at once on the ground.

In the Alabama State Legislature, on the 19th inst., a bill was passed providing for the appointment of a Judge of the Probate Court of Mobile county, who is to act until Admiral Semmes or his successor is or may be permitted or enabled to discharge the duties of that office. It will be remembered that Admiral Semmes was appointed Probate Judge some time since, but was not allowed to serve by the United States military authorities on account of not having received the pardon of the Executive.

Judge Wm. Kennon has entered suit in the Jefferson county (Ohio) Court, against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, for the sum of $10,000, alleged to be due for professional services. The case has been removed to the Cincinnati Court of the United States.

This conundrum is old, but is bad enough to be rather good: "Why is a beggar with his toes out of his shoes like the King of Prussia? Because the King of Prussia issues manifestoes, and a poor beggar has manifest toes to his shoes."

Judah P. Benjamin is writing articles on America for the London *Telegraph*.

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—November Term 1866.

J. W. Purdie vs. Dan'l H. Seamons. } Original Attachment.

ON MOTION, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, for the defendant to appear at the Court house in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in February, 1867, and replevy or plead to issue, or judgment by default will be rendered against him.

Attest, D. BLUE,
Clerk of the County Court
of Bladen.
Dec. 6 [prv. ad., $15] 44—6w

State of North Carolina,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—August Term, 1866.

Adam Empie vs. James O. Barefoot. } Original Attachment.

ON MOTION, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, for the defendant to appear at this Court, on the second Monday in February, 1867, and replevy or plead to issue, or judgment by default will be rendered against him.

Teste, D. P. HA

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1866.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Comptroller—Resolutions on Federal Matters—North Carolina Radicals in Caucus—Delegates to Washington—Colonel Cowan and the Fayetteville and Western Railroad—Report on the Constitutional Amendment.

RALEIGH, Dec. 7, 1866.

Dear Journal:—The sessions of the Legislature for the past two days have been unusually interesting. The long conflict for Comptroller was ended yesterday, as you have already been advised, by the election of Mr. Winslow Burgin, of Buncombe.—Col. Cowles, the gallant and daring Lieut. Col. of the 1st N. C. Cavalry, who was most severely wounded in the last important battle before Petersburg, and Mr. Burgin, who lost his leg at the battle of Malvern Hill, while serving as a private, were placed in nomination. The friends of Mr. Cowper and Mr. Holderby, very properly withdrew their names, and Mr. Burgin was elected after a few ballots. Col. Cowles' name having also been withdrawn. Mr. B. is represented as a most estimable and intelligent genteman. North Carolina cannot better display her gratitude than in bestowing such positions upon those of her sons who have been maimed in her service.

Col. Russ, one of the Commoners of Wake county, introduced a series of resolutions into the House to-day, that created quite a stir among the "Red Strings."—They will be found in full in the House proceedings. The efforts of Col. Russ, Messrs. Davis, of Franklin, and Crawford, of Rowan, are spoken of in the highest terms. The resolutions will be found to be a manly and timely effort to refute the slanders attempted to be heaped upon the State by her own degenerate sons.

A caucus of the little clique of Radicals has been held in this city, and a committee of *North Carolinians* sent on to Washington to lobby with the Northern Radicals to depose Gov. Worth and re-establish over this State a military Government. Who compose this committee is not fully known. Hon. G. W. Logan, ex-Confederate Congressman, R. P. Dick, Esq., and Hon. Thomas Settle, report says, are of the committee. We believe and hope that, so far as the last two are concerned, rumor is in error. Ex-Gov. Holden and Col. Harris, the Senator from Rutherford, will leave here by to-night's train for Washington on this business. To what ends will party spirit and unholy combinations carry men, occupying honorable positions in society! "The "great mass of the people of this Common-"wealth would greatly prefer to commit "themselves, their honor and their inter-"ests to Congress, as now composed, rather "than to those whose only hope of ruling "lies in the disfranchisement and oppres-"sion of more loyal and better men."

The efforts of Col. Cowan, in behalf of the Fayetteville and Western Railroad, is regarded as the ablest and most successful of the session. On yesterday a vote was taken upon Mr. McKay's bill, and it was defeated by thirteen votes. Col. Cowan was necessarily absent from his seat. To-day a motion was made to reconsider, when Colonel Cowan addressed the House at length in support of the measure, and the bill was reconsidered and passed to its engrossment by a majority of twenty-four. Mr. Freeman, of Granville, rose in his seat and frankly acknowledge that the effort of the gentleman from New Hanover had entirely changed his views, and he could most cheerfully support the measure. Mr. McKay deserves much credit for his assiduous devotion and attention to this enterprise, and the energy and intelligence with which he has urged it.

The able report of the joint select committee on the Constitutional Amendment has doubtless been laid before your readers in advance of its publication in other papers. The ability with which it is written and the importance of the subjects treated of, will insure its careful perusal.—If adopted, as doubtless it will be, it will be a noble and honorable, if ineffectual protest, on the part of North Carolina, against this congressional outrage. The consideration of the report has been postponed until Thursday, at the desire of many Senators who were absent, and who desired to record their names.

Very truly, E.

The Olden Time.

We resume our history of the proceedings of the famous "Nine Penny Whist Club," as it existed here more than sixty years ago. It numbered, among its members, many more names than we have reported, but owing to the lapse of time and other causes, many of the papers have been lost, and the list is, therefore, necessarily imperfect. At the next meeting of the Club his Imperial Majesty, Robert 1st, presented the following communication, which was read with great feeling and expression, and in clear, sonorous tones, by the Arch Secretary. It is in reply to the address of congratulation made to him, upon his election to the Presidency, which we published in a previous article, and in felicity of expression and the modest estimate of his abilities to discharge the onerous duties of his high position, which he so frankly acknowledges, will commend itself to all:

"*Gentlemen of the Committee of the*
"*Nine Penny Whist Club*":

"I return you my most sincere and hearty thanks for the respectful address with which you honored me on the first night of my official Presidency.

"*Gentlemen:* At this period of political vibration—a period fraught with dangers and difficulties, of magnitude and intricacy sufficient to appal the most invincible resolution, and depress the most inflexible spirit—a period, when not only the official conduct of every ministerial officer is perverted by the envenomed shafts of baleful malevolence, but their most innocent opinions and unmeaning expressions, by an exertion of sophistry, unknown until the present era, construed into indirect and fell attempts to violate our sacred Constitution and erase to its very basis the august representative of our political liberty. At this period I cannot otherwise than experience an awful and deep conviction of the important and multifarious duties arising from the highly honorable and eminently conspicuous station which I have tremblingly accepted, only through the unanimous and earnest solicitation of an order, so novel in its nature, and so extensively advantageous in its tendency. At this period, just entering upon the discharge of the various functions of the Presidency, I cannot avoid exclaiming with the great man who is about retiring from the tumultuous scenes of political controversy to the humble and tranquil enjoyments of sequestered Quincy: "We have indeed fallen upon evil times." Under these impressions—influenced by such convictions, I feel a diffidence at being thus so suddenly and so unexpectedly elevated to the rank which I enjoy in this Society.

"Nothing but a confident reliance on your candor and liberality will support me in the discharge of this arduous office. So far as the respectability and permanence of this institution may depend upon my persevering and anxious exertions, you may flatter yourselves, gentlemen, with the grateful idea of accomplishing the ultimate design of its establishment. Much, however, must depend upon you. A frequent recurrrence to the fundamental principles of our constitution will be found necessary. That sacred instrument—that magna charta of the Whist Club—will be sufficient to regulate your conduct when employed in celebrating the memory of him who will ever receive the title of the "great patron and founder of our order" so long as one of this body retains sufficient spirit to spurn, with honest indignation, the feeble trammels imposed, or attempted to be imposd, by the unenlightened, unrefined and barbarous policy of our country's legislation.

"Accept, gentlemen, my sincere reciprocation of your good wishes, together with

"My assurances of
"Perfect consideration.
"ROBERT MUTER."

Long and loud applause followed the reading of the above address, and when the Arch Secretary, carefully folding it up, laid it gently in the "pigeon hole," among the archives of the Society, and resumed his seat, with a benign expression lighting up his countenance, the sensation among the members was intense, and sometime elapsed before the effervesence of their feelings calmed down sufficiently for the ordinary transaction of business. Order being at length restored, the President announced that if any member had a motion to make, or a resolution to offer, that "now was the time to do it." Whereupon, Samuel R. Jocelyn, Esq., rose in his place, and with great dignity and impressiveness of manner, remarked, that he held in his hand an instrument of writing, which he had drawn up with all the care the great importance of the subject to which it referred demanded, and which he would now submit to the Club for their respectful consideration. He then read the following paper, with the gravity and decorum that was due to the dignity of the occasion, and the importance of the subject:

"An Act to prevent the deceitful purloining and secreting of counters and monies displayed upon the table of the several members of the "Nine Penny Whist Club,"—to secure the President in his just prerogative—to augment the Treasury—and for other purposes.

"Whereas, the practise of clandestinely pocketing the several counters of the Nine Penny Whist players, and converting to illegal purposes the respective monies of the said members, has arisen to an alarming height, attended with great dole to the lawful owners thereof, and to their manifest disherison, in so much that the President's character and prerogative is called in question by unseemly persons, who, ever and anon, attack the same.

"*Be it therefore enacted by the Nine Penny Whist Club, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That whoever has, or hereafter shall, by any manner of guile, cunning, or deceitful practises, secretly and clandestinely, by any art of hocus pocus, take to himself, under the denomination or pretence of fun, or other comical jokes, the counters, monies or nine pennys of any member or members of the said club (other than the President) in full meeting assembled shall, for every such offence, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged to restore to the injured and despoiled owner, the counter or counters, money or monies, nine penny or nine pennies, of which such owner has or shall be thus surreptitiously deprived, and the said ambidextor, so convicted, shall further pay into the treasury, the full value of the coin thus deceitfully taken.

"And, whereas, a crime of the above nature is deemed enormous, in proportion to the character of the personage against whom it has or may be committed; and whereas, the President by virtue of his prerogative and high office, and the calm and dignified manner with which he regulates and controls the affairs of the Club, is, and of right ought to be, the peculiar object of the constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof:—and, whereas, also, enormities practised against the supreme executive are the source of continued heaviness, and sore distress to the orderly members of the Club, and tend to bring the President into hatred and contempt of the honorary visitors, to his utter disparagement, so much so that no man wotteth to what extent his crime may proceed—as well for the defining of which, and securing the President in his prerogative, kingly immunities, and royal privileges, and to the end that all knowing the offence of "leso majestatis" may shun the same.

"*Be it further enacted*, That whoever has, or hereafter shall, under any pretence whatsoever, whether in fun or in any manner of merry gambols, crib, cabbage or purloin, the counter or counters, or any sort of silver monies being the rightful property of the said President, more particularly should any such caitiff presume to lay his unhallowed, rapacious hands, under pretence as aforesaid, upon those massy counters which form part of the said President's princely regalia, such offender shall, forthwith, upon due conviction, restore to the said President double the value of the articles thus treasonably purloined, and, also, be adjudged to pay into the Treasury the same amount; Provided, always and nevertheless, that nothing in this act shall be held, deemed, construed and taken to prevent or prohibit any member from receiving to himself the full amount of such pieces as he may lawfully win from the said President or others, anything in the before recited act to the contrary notwithstanding."

Profound silence reigned during the reading of the above paper; a silence that might almost be felt, but when the last tones of the speaker's voice ceased to vibrate upon the ear, there was a general rush of the members towards him, each striving with the other to be the first to seize him by the hand and give vent to the overpowering emotion by which they were excited. Samuel R. Jocelyen was not a man to be disturbed from his equanimity by any of the ordinary causes which generally influence or effect poor, frail mortality, but on the present occasion his manhood wilted, and despite his utmost endeavors, his eyes would snap, and his upper lip tremble. Thrice he essayed to speak, but failed most signally in each attempt, and finally sinking back into his chair he could only wave his bandana in token of his thanks. It being impossible in the existing condition of things to attend to any further business, the Club adjourned to its next regular meeting.

The Howard Amendment.

We are able to-day, in advance of the mail, to lay before our readers the very able, manly and patriotic protest against the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, reported by the Joint Select Committee of our General Assembly, and read in the Senate on Thursday. We will advise all to read it, as we are satisfied that so important a paper upon so vital a matter will claim the attention of all. In adopting the Report, the Legislature will be true to its own reputation and do all it can to maintain the honor and dignity of North Carolina. Our information leads us to believe that it will meet with but feeble opposition.

ALL SAFE.—The two missing boats belonging to the ill-fated steamer Suwanee, were picked up at sea, by the brig Potomac, boun l from Charleston to Georgetown, S. C., a few days ago, and carried to the latter place. All those on board said boats have thus been saved, and reached Charleston on the 6th inst. Their names are as follows:

Mate's Boat—Saved.—Robert Pickens, First Mate; Charles Fry, Second Mate; James Cutter, Ship's Cook; W. Brown, Seaman; Thos. Duffy, Mess Boy; Thos. Martin, Coal Heaver; J. W. Adams, Second Cook.

Engineer's Boat—Saved—Henry Maples, Chief Engineer; Wm. H. Crawford, First Assistant Engineer; J. Fred. Schultz, Supercargo; George Kirk, Oiler; Hugh Simpson, Fireman; Thomas McLaughlin, Fireman; John Norman, Seaman; Henry Beaston, Mess Boy.

"Springfields."

This name will recall to few now living the precious memories which once clustered around it. It will therefore be necessary to state that this was the name of the residence of one branch of the Moore family, so long and favorably known in North Carolina, and particularly in this part of the State. This family was one of the first to seat themselves on the Cape Fear river, on the West bank of which, in the county of Brunswick, "Springfields" is situated, some 20 miles from Wilmington. The Moores are of Irish origin, but those who settled here, came from South Carolina early in the last century. Some of them had held offices of distinction, civil and military, in that colony, both under the "Proprietary" and the "Regal" governments, and hence brought with them the prestige of great names and much wealth. A further description of this family we deem unnecessary, as it is remembered by many, and has yet honorable cadets among us. Some within the last few years have added fresh laurels to an honored name, and one, alas, of the brightest promise, is commemorated by the *cypress* intertwined with the laurel.*

But what supersedes the necessity of any further description from us is, that a few years since one of North Carolina's living ornaments, and a native son of the Cape Fear, dedicated a great occasion to the commemoration of the illustrious dead of this region, and he has left nothing to be said, and still less to be regretted, in what he did say, either in the matter or the manner. We allude to the oration of the Hon. Geo. Davis at the commencement at Chapel Hill, June, 1855. It was a graceful and eloquent tribute to the virtues of a noble race. It was a pious and patriotic duty to collect for one urn the heroic ashes which would otherwise have soon been scattered by the winds of time. We are rejoiced to know that this sacred office was assigned to one who was eminently qualified for it, and whose delight in perpetuating the virtues and achievements of such a race, was only surpassed by that of his hearers at the felicitous manner in which it was done.

Tradition has preserved the memory of many scenes at "Springfields," to describe which would require the powers of some of those who were chief figures in the tableaux there presented. Of one thing our readers may be assured, we shall ascribe to the persons spoken of no more of talent or virtue than was attributed to them by their cotemporaries. Judge Maurice Moore was the first of that name who owned "Springfields," and this ownership continued from 1750 to 1777. He possessed an ample estate, derived chiefly from the direct trade with the West Indies, then enjoyed by the Cape Fear region, and from the loss of which this country has never recovered.—He also received a salary as one of the Judges of the highest court in the Colony. Surrounded by men of the same liberal spirit as himself, and with means no less ample, hospitality was universally practiced. Race horses, stag and fox hounds and guns were all imported from England. Race courses, billiard-tables and musical instruments were among the attractions of "Springfields," but these were by no means its greatest attractions.—The fascinating manners the magical powers of conversation, the versatility of intellect glancing "from grave to gay," which characterized the master of "Springfields;" these constituted the great attraction. A Library, selected with much care, and which, by frequent communication with Charleston, was from time to time increased by the latest and best English works, kept the owner abreast with the current literature of the day. And no doubt can exist on this point, if we will but recur to the few articles of a political character, furnished by the pen of Judge Moore, and some of which have been preserved on account of the pungency and elegance of their style, no less than the weight and strength of their political matter. His celebrated letter addressed to Governor Tryon may be cited in proof of the enlarged views and patriotic spirit of the writer, no less than of the racy and piquant style in which they are conveyed. It has been greatly regretted that so few of these spirit-stirring essays from his pen have been preserved.—"*The Cape Fear Mercury*," in which they appeared, was, of course, of limited circulation, and like everything of that day, has long since disappeared, and we doubt if a single copy could now be found, but we have heard that there were many of his political essays published in that journal, marked by as much power of thought and as many graces of style as the letter to Gov. Tryon, but which are not now to be procured.

We shall continue this subject in future numbers, and show that the walls of "Springfields" heard much treasonable matter before the Revolution of 1776, from the lips of such rebels as Quincy, of Boston, Hill, Pennington, Dr. Eustis, Harnett and others of Wilmington, while the guests of Moore.

*The late gallant Col. A. D. Moore.

It has not been unusual for many, both in our own State and in others, to attempt to treat with ridicule that sentiment of Virginians, which would make them claim for themselves descent from noble and gentle blood. To him, who looks beyond appearance, and searches deeper than the surface, will appear in that very spirit, the cause of Virginia's prominence among States. Her State pride has been ever an object of earnest consideration and tender solicitude to her statesmen, and they have exhibited greatness of soul and far reaching wisdom in thus inculcating a principle and a feeling which has made their impress upon all of her people. We have made this allusion to Virginia, to introduce a subject which should be dear as life to the heart of every North Carolinian: we mean the reputation of the good Old North State.—With no desire for vain glory, we would instill into the minds of our people that pride of State, which we have cause to feel, and which should be our glory to claim, North Carolina as our mother. The honesty and modesty of her people are proverbial, but these virtuous characteristics have not won for her in the estimation of the world that high position to which her real worth and noble deeds entitle her. There are other conspicuous virtues which she has uniformly exhibited, but for which her own people have not claimed that meed of praise and that place of prominence which, to other States, are so dear, and for which they strive with so much pertinacity, and about which they are so wisely considerate and careful. It should be the duty of this generation to have acknowledged universally the claim of our State to that high place to which the deeds of her sons have raised her. We have the right to take a position in the first rank of great peoples.

Descended from high-bred Englishmen and honest Scotchmen our race has from time immemorial shown the blended qualities of our worthy ancestry. Honorable, honest, courageous and faithful, the people of North Carolina have established a reputation which has thus far no blemish and but one weakness. That weakness is wont of apparent self and state pride. Why should this be? Look at the past record of the State, and in it we find all that is admirable in manhood, wise in statesmanship, sound and just in law, honest, honorable and faithful in dealings between man and man. The independence of her sons first gave to the world that declaration of freemen's rights and contemp for tyrant's wrongs, which liberated a continent. In the struggle of seven years she bore a full share of the burdens of those trying times, and was an equal heir to the glory and blessings which followed. For seventy years she filled her place among her sister States with a reputation unsullied; and in the contest for the maintenance of the principles established by the revolution of '76, but which has ended so fatally to those principles and to our liberties, North Carolina has borne a part which should be the proudest boast of her now suffering children. Upon the soil of such a State her sons were the first to meet the invaders, and those sons were the first to consecrate our cause by their blood. Through a series of conflicts unsurpassed for heroic courage and daring, years of suffering and privation unequalled in historic annals, her sons were ever among the foremost in the carnage of battle, and always most numerous at the post of duty.—These are no boastful assertions. Recorded facts substantiate them. We would not detract from the glorious fame of the sister States of the unhappy and now prostrate South. Together we would share the vivid and splendid memories of the past; and together we will bear the oppression of the present, and together meet the issues of the future. But we demand for North Carolina a niche in Fame's high Temple, as elevated as devoted patriotism and exalted heroism can place a people. We would impress upon her sons and her daughters never in their acts to forget what they owe to the past history of their mother, and always to exact for her what her merit has deserved, and to claim for themselves the honor which high and noble ends must betow. Let us cherish the memory of our noble past. Enshrine in our hearts a recollection of those virtuous ancestors and heroic brothers, whose deeds have made us their proud relations. It is the high and sacred duty of all to instill into the minds and hearts of her children that North Carolinians have cause for personal and State pride until this generation, or some succeeding one shall sully a name which has ever been without reproach. Let us be proud of North Carolina; proud of her past, for the glory it sheds on us; proud of her present, that, under the worst calamities her children know how to sustain her past honor; and proud of the future, to know our children will not degrade the memories of their forefathers.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE JOURNAL.]

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 7, 1866.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. Harris, of Rutherford, until Wednesday next.

Mr. Hall, from the committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred a bill to prevent fraud upon the revenue of the State, reported back the same, recommending that it do not pass.

Mr. Love, from the committee who were appointed to wait on his Excellency the Governor, reported that the Governor had fixed Saturday the 15th of this month, to receive the oath of office.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

Mr. Hall, a resolution in favor of Daniel G. Fowle, referred to the committee on Claims.

Mr. Avery, a resolution proposing to send a message to the House relative to referring so much of the Governor's message as refers to the office of Comptroller on public accounts to the committee on Finance. Concurred in.

Mr. Leach introduced a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Dental Association. Referred to the committee on Corporations.

Mr. Avery, a bill to amend section 16, chapter 111 of the Revised Code. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

A message was received from the House transmitting an engrossed bill to incorporate the Bladen Land Company. Referred to the committee on Corporations; also a bill to incorporate the Bladen Manufacturing Company in the county of Bladen. Referred to the committee on Corporations; also a bill to amend an act relating to Roads, Ferries and Bridges.

Mr. Clark, by leave, introduced a bill to change the mode of holding the Superior Courts, requiring each Judge to hold the Courts in the Circuit in which he resides, regularly, but allowing the Judges to change their Circuits at their discretion. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

CHERAW AND COALFIELD RAIL ROAD.

The bill to grant aid to the Cheraw and Coalfield Railroad Company was taken up. Mr. Jones stated his intention to offer a substitute and on his motion it was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Gash the bill to establish a Penitentiary in this State was made a special order for Tuesday next.

The bill to authorize certain counties to subscribe for stock in the Cheraw and Coalfield Railroad came up and on motion of Mr. Covington the rules were suspended and the bill passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. McRae the bill relating to the appointment of Justices of the Peace was taken up, for which he offered a substitute. The question arising on the substitute, Mr. Paschal moved it be laid on the table. Upon this motion Mr. Cowles called the Yeas and Nays and the motion prevailed by a vote of 24 Yeas to 18 Nays.

A message was received from the House proposing to go forthwith into the election of five Counsellors of the State. Concurred in. Mr. Wilson put in nomination the name of the Hon. Thos. S. Ashe. Messrs. Lloyd and Marshall superintended the election. (See letter.)

The bill to authorize a majority of the Justices of the Peace to fix jailor's fees, came up and on motion of Mr. Covington, the rules were suspended and the bill passed its several readings.

The bill to authorize the Justices of the County Court of Cumberland to issue bonds for the payment of the interest on stock subscribed in the Western Railroad came up, amended, and passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Love the engrossed bill to extend the time for the collection and return of taxes in certain counties was taken up, under a suspension of the rules. Mr. Respass moved to amend by including the county of Beaufort—which was rejected, and on motion of Mr. Gash, the rules were suspended and the bill passed its several readings.

Leave of absence was granted to the following gentlemen: Messrs. Harris, of Franklin, Hall, Wiggins, Paschal and the Principal Clerk, Mr. Engelhard.

On motion of Mr. Paschal the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10½ o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, Dec. 7, 1866.

On motion of Mr. Kenan the use of the Commons Hall was granted to Hon. Z. B. Vance in which to deliver a lecture to the Young Men's Christian Association to-morrow evening.

Mr. Moore, of Hertford, presented a memorial from John H. Wheeler, of Washington, asking that he be paid the sum of one thousand dollars for services rendered in procuring the scrip appropriated by Congress for the establishment of an Agricultural College in North Carolina. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Holderby a message was sent to the Senate proposing to raise a joint select committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the office of Comptroller.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Davis—A resolution that the committee on Agriculture inquire whether any changes in the laws of the State are necessary to insure a better labor system, and whether additional legislation is needed to perfect the laws against vagrancy. Adopted.

By Mr. Jenkins, of Granville—A bill to incorporate the Henderson and Western Railroad Company.

By Mr. Rountree—"A bill placing physician's services and accounts on an equal dignity with bonds."

By Mr. Everett—A bill to regulate and change the fees of County Solicitors.

By Mr. Moore, of Hertford—A bill in aid of the Library Fund.

By Mr. Baker—A bill for the relief of Henry Williams, of Edgecombe county.

By Mr. Jordan—A bill concerning Surveyors.

The joint committee appointed to wait on Gov. Worth, and inform him of his election, reported that His Excellency had designated Saturday the 15th of December, as the day on which he would appear before the Assembly and take the oaths of office.

A bill to amend the charter of the Washington Toll Bridge Company, was amended and passed its second and third readings, under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Moore, of Hertford, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which was rejected, on yesterday, the bill to enable the Western Railroad Company to complete its road from the Coalfields in Chatham county, to some point on the N. C. Railroad.

Mr. Cowan addressed the House in support of the motion, and expressed surprise that the bill should have been defeated on yesterday, when it had passed its second reading on the day before, without objection. Mr. C. argued forcibly to show the advantage resulting from the inception and extension of the Internal Improvement, and the benefits which would accrue to the State at large from the completion of the Western road. The bill he said, did not propose to increase the indebtedness of the State one iota. It merely asked an exchange of its own bonds, now idle in the State Treasury, for stock in the road.

Mr. Stone (who voted against the bill on yesterday) also advocated the motion, being satisfied from the explanation made by Col. Cowan, that the bill ought to pass.

The question recurring, the motion to reconsider prevailed.

The bill then passed its third reading. Yeas 61, Nays 40.

A bill to repeal section 6, chapter 48, Revised Code, and

A bill to amend an act to provide hands to work on the public roads, passed their third reading.

Mr. Russ, by leave, introduced the following:

"Whereas this General Assembly has unmistakable evidence that there are persons in the state who consider themselves interested in misrepresenting the condition of things, and the state of public sentiment here with reference to the Federal Government; and whereas, it is understood that these misrepresentations are used in Washington City, where the voice of the people of North Carolina cannot be heard; and whereas, the silence of this Assembly, representing the whole people of the State, and familiar with their views, may be used to the disparagement of the community, therefore,

"*Be it resolved*, That the charges of disloyalty, of persecution towards those styling themselves the original Union men, and of the partial administration of justice, are false, and known by those in our midst who make them, to be without the shadow of foundation.

"*Resolved*, That no better evidence of the law-abiding character of our people can be afforded than their honorable forbearance towards native citizens who utter publicly the grossest slanders on the land of their birth, and for their own selfish ends, would invoke upon a people struggling with adversity, and assiduously devoting themselves to the arts of peace, the stringent measures justified only in cases of actual treason.

"*Resolved*, That this Assembly deems it due to itself and to the people whom it represents, to record in this solemn form, its sense of the injustice attempted to be done by unscrupulous partisans, to a community as devoted to peace and to the cause of law and order, and to all their constitutional obligations, State and Federal, as any in the United States."

Mr. Davis said he was gratified at the introduction of these resolutions. The condition of North Carolina was an unhappy one. She had emerged from the late struggle poor in all else but honor,—an honor hitherto maintained untarnished. He adverted to slanders upon the State—accusations of disloyalty among her people, based, in a measure, upon their tender, reverential memory of fathers, sons and brothers who had perished in the war. These accusations, as well as those of harsh treatment to Union men, were being used to the prejudice of our people by those who wished to see the Southern States retained in the condition of territories. It was time that these calumniators should be rebuked, and the character of our citizens vindicated from these false aspersions.

Mr. Crawford, of Rowan, said (substantially) that W. W. Holden and his coadjutors were the only traitors in the State. If there was no hell already, he for one would be willing that his constituents should be taxed to create a hell for those who were unwilling to subscribe and endorse the resolutions pending.

Mr. Lyon rose to a point of order. Such language he said was unbecomming any member of the House.

Mr. Crawford here observed that he had said all he wished to say.

Mr. Blair moved to lay the resolutions on the table, which was not agreed to. Yeas 18; nays 87.

Mr. Blair offered the following amendment:—"*Resolved further*, That it is the opinion of this General Assembly that the persons who instigated the late war—the men who fired the Southern mind and inflamed the Southern heart, are unworthy of the confidence of the people of North Carolina and should never be allowed to vote or hold office. [The reading of this amendment was received with hisses. The disorder was promptly checked by the Speaker.]

Mr. Blair asked the yeas and nays on the amendment, but the call was not sustained. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Russ addressed the House in support of the resolutions. He had introduced them in good faith. He had reason to believe that an effort was being made to secure at the hands of Congress, the overthrow of existing State Governments and the establishment of territorial governments in their stead. He believed that there existed no people more loyal than those of this State, and thought her maligners should be silenced and the fair fame of the State authoritatively vindicated by its representatives.

Mr. Blythe regretted the introduction of the resolutions; he could not conscientiously support them, because they were untrue, in that they asserted that the Union men of the State had not been persecuted. People in other sections of the State might be loyal—he did not undertake to question their loyalty. The reverse of this was true to considerable extent in his section of the State.

Mr. Davis suggested that gentlemen representing disloyal constituencies, if there were any such, might support the resolution, with a proviso specially excluding their counties from its purview.

Mr. Freeman was for peace and harmony, and deprecated the re-opening of old wounds and the agitation of old differences.

Mr. Lyon expressed similar sentiments. He regarded the resolution as a firebrand—a "secession" movement merely, calculated to injure rather than benefit the people and the State. He moved an indefinite postponement. Not agreed to.

Mr. Lowe moved to adjourn. Not agreed to.

The resolutions were amended, on motion of Mr. Lyon, by inserting in the last of the series, after the words "law and order," the words, "and Union."

The resolutions as amended were then adopted as follows: Yeas 85; Nays 14.

Mr. Stevens said he voted against the resolutions, not because he deemed the people of the State disloyal, but because he thought they should not have been introduced.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Dec. 8.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

Mr. Avery, a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Land Emigration Company. Ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Speed, a bill to authorize the Dismal Swamp Canal Company to issue coupon bonds bearing 8 per cent interest. On motion of Mr. Leach the rules were suspended and the bill passed its several readings, ordered to be engrossed and sent immediately to the House.

The following resolutions and bills came up and passed under the suspension of the rules: A bill to incorporate Pasquotank Lodge No. 103. A bill to incorporate the Hibernian Benevolent Society in the city of Wilmington. A bill to incorporate the McLean Fire Engine Company in the town of Fayetteville. A resolution in favor of W. S. Mason for services rendered the State by the direction of the Governor.

A message was received from the House transmitting the report of the committee on joint ballot for Counsellors of State which resulted in the election of Mr. Edwin W. Jones, of Caldwell.

A message was received from the House transmitting the House resolutions relating to the loyalty of the State. On motion of Mr. Love, they were made the special order for Friday next and ordered to be printed. A bill to amend 6th section of the 48th chapter of the Revised Code. A bill to repeal an act to provide hands to work on public roads.

The bill to repeal an ordinance to exchange the stock of the State for bonds, came up on its third reading, and on motion of Mr. Berry it was passed over informally.

A message was received from the House proposing to go forthwith into the appointment of Justices of the Peace which was concurred in. A number of changes and additional names were offered from nearly all the counties in the State.

On motion of Mr. Clark the Senate adjourned until Monday at 10½ o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, Dec. 8.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Waugh, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill to supply artificial arms to disabled soldiers of this State, as a substitute for resolutions referred.

Mr. Rosebro, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of disabled soldiers. (Providing for the payment of commutation in certain cases in lieu of artificial limbs.)

A resolution in favor of Hon. A. S. Merrimon, reported back favorably from the committe on Claims passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. McClammy, from the joint committee on adjournment, reported a resolution that the General Assembly adjourn on the 24th of December to reassemble on Tuesday the 8th of January next.

Mr. Patton moved to amend the resolution by substituting the 28th of December as the time for re-assembling.

Divers amendments were offered and discussed, and the resolution was finally recommitted on motion of Mr. Bryson.

The committee that superintended the election on yesterday for five Counsellors of State, reported the election of E. W. Jones, of Caldwell county. No other election.

At 12 o'clock M. the House proceeded to execute the joint order for the appointment of Justices of the Peace.

The counties were called alphabetically and a number of nominations were made. The name of John C. Hill was stricken from the list recommended for Randolph county, on motion of Mr. Waugh, after discussion.

Mr. Clark introduced a resolution requiring the committee on adjournment to report on Monday next. Adopted.

Mr. Russ, a Joint resoulution requiring the printing of the Comptroller's Report hereafter, before the meeting of the General Assembly—Adopted.

By Mr. Latham of Washington; a bill to amend sec. 7th chap. 62 Revised Code, entitled Justices of the Peace.

By Mr. Harper; a resolution to authorize the Public Treasurer to employ counsel in certain cases. Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

By Mr. Cowan; a bill to amend the 3rd section of the 95th chapter of the Revised Code, entitled Religious Societies.

Mr. Whitfield was allowed to record his vote in favor of the resolutions introduced by Mr. Russ on yesterday, asserting the loyalty of the State.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting the report of the Board of Internal Improvements. Sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

A bill continuing the sale of the old Jail lot in the county of Edgecombe, passed its second and third readings under a suspension of the rules.

Sundry Engrossed Bills from the Senate had their first reading.

One of these authorizing a majority of the justices in the several counties, to regulate the fees of Jailors, was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Latham, of Washington, a law of like purport having been passed by the last General Assembly.

An engrossed bill to authorize the Dismal Swamp Canal Company to issue eight per cent bonds, had its first reading.

On motion of Mr. Cowan, the rules were suspended, and the bill passed its 2nd and 3rd readings and was ordered to be enrolled.

A message was received from the Senate refusing to appoint certain persons recommended by the House as magistrates for Randolph county and recommending others for appointment.

Mr. Blair protested against the Senate's action and moved to lay the message on the table. Not agreed to. The House concurred in the message, and then adjourned.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 10.

Mr. Cunningham, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to weights and measures, reported several resolutions on the subject, recommending their passage.

Mr. McCorkle, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a resolution instructing them to inquire into and report what power this body has to change the jurisdiction of the courts, asked to be discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Avery, from the committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred a bill to declare valid an act to amend the charter of the Chatham Railroad Company, recommending its passage.

Mr. Wilson moved the bill be recommitted to the committee. Mr. Avery moved to amend by substituting the Judiciary, which motion was lost, and the bill was recommitted to the committee on Internal Improvements.

A message was received from the House transmitting the following: A resolution to amend a resolution passed at this session of the General Assembly relative to the printing all the lengthy reports prior to the meeting of the General Assembly. Adopted. A resolution authorizing the Public Treasurer to employ council in certain cases; a bill to make valid the sales of the old jail lot in the county of Edgecombe. On motion of Mr. Moore, the rules were suspended and the bill passed its several readings.

A message was received from the House transmitting additional names for Justices of the Peace for the county of Martin. On motion of Mr. Moore, they were laid on the table; also a resolution on the subject of adjournment, providing that this body adjourn on the 24th of December, to meet again on the 22d of January next. Mr. Paschall offered to amend by substituting the 17th of December for the 24th. Mr. Matthews offered an amendment to the amendment by striking out all after the 24th of December and insert *sine die*, the yeas and nays were called and the amendment to the amendment was adopted by a vote of 20 yeas to 16 nays, the question arising on the adoption of the resolution as amended, the yeas and nays were called and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 16 yeas to 10 nays. Subsequently a message was received from the House refusing to concur in the Senate amendment.

A message was received from the House proposing to go forthwith into the election of four Counsellors of State. Concurred in as follows: Messrs. Joyner 36, Mebane 37, Ashe 36, Shepherd 35 and Ruffin 1.

A message was received from the House, transmitting a communication from the Governor concerning reports from the different works of the State in which she owns stock; also a report from the President of the Literary fund with a proposition to print the enclosed document. Concurred in.

The bill to prevent fraud upon the revenue of the State came up, and was discussed at some length. Pending its discussion,

On motion of Mr. Leach, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10½ o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Dec. 10, 1866.

Mr. Waugh introduced the following resolution: Whereas, in the discussion of the resolutions which passed this House on the 7th instant, declaring among other things, that the charges of disloyalty, of persecution against those styling themselves the original Union men, and of the partial administration of justice, are false, and known by those who make them to be without a shadow of foundation, the member from Henderson (Mr. Blythe) declared he could not conscientiously vote for the resolutions, because they were untrue in that they asserted that the Union men of the State had not been persecuted. This allegation that Union men had been persecuted (which allegation is understood to refer to persecution since the re-establishment of civil Government) coming from a member of this House requires investigation: Be it therefore, that the person or authority guilty of such persecution, be duly punished; *Resolved*, That the committee on the Judiciary, be instructed to request said member to appear before them, and furnish the facts on which he rested said allegation, and that said committee in order that a fair and full investigation may be made, have power to send for persons and papers, and that they report to this House at an early day, by bill, resolutions or otherwise.—Adopted.

Mr. Cowan, for the committee on Internal Improvements, reported back a bill to incorporate the Yanceyville and Milton Railroad Company favorably, with amendments.

Also a bill to re-enact and confirm the charter of the Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad Company, as a substitute for a bill referred; also resolutions for the relief of the Mayor and Commissioners of the city of Raleigh in response to the city's subscription to the Chatham Railroad Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Boyd; a bill to regulate assignments and protect creditors.

By Mr. Waugh; a bill to amend the second section of chapter 68 of the Revised Code.

By Mr. Trull; a bill to pay *tales* Jurors for their services on capital felonies.

By Mr. Simpson; a bill to incorporate Centre Hill Lodge in the county of Chowan.

By Mr. Perry of Wake; a bill for the relief of Wards.

By Mr. Dargan; a bill for the relief of the estate of the late Lawrence O. B. Branch.

The following engrossed bills had their first reading, viz: A bill to incorporate Pasquotank Lodge, No. 103 of [Free and Accepted Masons; a bill to incorporate the Hibernian Benevolent Society of the City of Wilmington; a bill to incorporate the McLean Fire Engine Company No 1 in the town of F

[BY REQUEST.]

DIARIUM.

Give sorrow words: the grief that does not speak,
Whispers the o'er fraught heart and bids it break.
SHAKSPEARE.

When "day goes out with sandals grey," the atmosphere is always perfectly calm and still, but after a few minutes it awakens with the gentlest, softest, zephyr-like breeze, the very music of the spheres. It was on such an evening that we were sitting at a window looking out upon a bay of shadowy water where a mezzotinto of many delicately colored clouds was beautifully reflected. Some resembled a snow drift upon roses, others purple and golden islands, while in the deep blue sky, "late Vesper lit her evening star." Many vessels and boats were lying as if asleep, and but for the occasional appearance of a red-capt, blue-vested seaman, listlessly smoking his pipe as he sauntered upon deck, or leaned over the gangway, there would have been in the landscape of the bay a perfect repose. Upon the fleet coursers of the moon, bright clouds now arose in the east, and as they floated above the horizon in many vaporing forms, "a sable cloud turned forth her silver lining," and the full moon appeared. She looked down upon a small boat as it came darting over the bay, flashing its slender oars, and shattering the water, while it dipped its way to shore. Upon reaching the sand, an elderly man secured it to a stake, and after removing several baskets and his fishing tackle, returned to assist a little girl of twelve or fourteen years of age, to walk the rocking boat and cross a sloping plank into the deep sand, which completely gaitered her little feet. In taking an airing a few days afterwards, we noticed the boat at its mooring, and read on the prow, Sea Bird.

There is, sometimes, an intuitive consciousness of a propelling disposition in a friend to know something of the history of one or more individuals, or it may be of some other inanimate object.—I cannot divine a reason for this mesmeric attraction, for we pass, in the monotony of every day life, similar objects unnoticed. Memory reverts to the house, tree, or animal, until we unravel the web of their being sufficiently to learn some good lesson, or profit, if it was in this way that we went out, so far as it was honorable, the

MARY KEDAR.

Mrs. Kedar. Trimming shop." This took place. There was an elderly looking man standing at the door as we entered, with cap, kerchief, and apron of the whitest linen. An air of comfort and neatness reigned in the shop, and it was in perfect order. After purchasing a few articles, we ventured her to allow us the liberty of enquiring whether the little girl we had seen in Sea Bird was her daughter or not?

"You shall have a ready answer," she replied, "for we are acquainted with you although we are strangers. She is my child, but her father sometimes takes her out in the boat you spoke of, for she delights in the water, in shells, in birds and flowers, and is seldom amused with what usually pleases girls of her age."

"Does she go to school?"

"Oh! yes. The teacher says she will learn in one more session all that she can teach her, and Miss ——— is known to be an excellent instructress in all the English branches of education."

"Is she at home?"

"Yes, Myra."

The door opened a little way, and an infant face, much concealed by long brown hair, appeared.

"Come in."

As she entered the shop her mother waved her hand towards us. The child blushed, courtesied, hesitated a moment, and then advanced. We patted her soft head, and invited her to visit us, promising to show her as many flowers as she desired.

When Myra Kedar came over to see us, we were pleased with the simple style of her dress. There were none of those long curls of yellow and green streamers, which often deck the craniums of young persons in her position of life. Her bonnet was of plain straw, simply trimmed with a ribbon which crossed the crown and secured it beneath her chin. Her dress was of gingham, with a white apron, and shoes and stockings of remarkable neatness.—She brought on her arm a small covered basket, with a white napkin folded over it, and after the usual salutations, she presented us. It contained a very fine orange which had been carefully washed and placed upon a branch of blooming geranium.

"Did your mama arrange this pretty present, Myra?" we enquired.

"My mama was very much engaged," was the reply, "and she permitted me to suit my own fancy."

There was a moral in this, and we afterwards discovered by repeated interchanges of thought, that she was an intelligent, affectionate girl, with a refined taste and a kind heart.

Time rolled away into oblivion during a residence from ——— village. When we began so situated as to return to it, Myra Kedar was among the first of our acquaintances inquired after.

A mysterious shake of the head, and a cruel sigh, was all the intelligence we derived. A mystery seemed to haunt us like an evil spirit. Shrouded in its origin, and vainly did we attempt to exorcise it, for again and again we returned with all its bitter malevolence, and there was no rest for us until we found some clue to the dark labyrinth in which the dew drop we left glittering in its purity upon a newly opened flower had perished.

The father was dead, and the mother had driven the daughter from her dwelling.—Want misery was here. After much difficulty we obtained access to Mrs. Kedar. She was always busy, she would say, when we proposed to converse privately with her. She suspected the subject, and appeared cold in her demeanor. Her heart to be found, thought it is sometimes in selfishness and the pursuit of appearances very commendable in the order of her household, but utterly savagely out of place here. During some time our search for the daughter was long.

In passing the shop one day, we had nearly advanced more than a few yards beyond it, when a rumor came up, with a request from Mrs. Kedar that we would just step in for one minute. The hope glided into us that she was becoming more favorably disposed to things for her child, and gladly retraced our steps, and was shown into a small back parlor. Mrs. Kedar appeared at first somewhat embarrassed, but soon recovered herself. "I feel that I have been wrong," she began. "In regard to my daughter?" we said without the slightest idea of being welfare being stronger than our sense of good breeding. She looked disturbed and hesitated as she answered "No—no—indeed, it was a dream." She then went on to relate it and the interpretation she had given, which evinced a pusillanimous dread of losing all her worldly property, and eventually soon afterwards. But the plague spot of false pride was not with the fever of disease. The mother had cast disgrace upon her, and made diligent war upon it, thereby increasing the estimation preserving her own dignity and position in the eyes of the world. She was greatly grieved at this, and then endeavored to change the subject. Finding herself foiled, she plead press of business, and looked anxiously at the door. But we reminded her that her request had been complied with, and that it was but simple justice she should hear us, particularly as a friend of her family. She very reluctantly consented, and we discovered with horror, that she knew no more of what had become of her daughter, or even whether she were dead or alive, than we did. The last she saw of her was when she expelled her from her house and locked the door upon her in the streets. We felt a dimness pass over our sight and a sensation as if cold water was trickling over our shoulders. We rose involuntarily, and sat down again. Drawing one deep respiration, we said: "May God forgive you, Mrs. Kedar, for that cruel act; your repentance will have to be in sackcloth and ashes drenched with burning tears and with knees blistered by prayer your proud heart will have to mingle with the dust of the earth in humility, if you hope for pardon." Her color changed quickly, and observing that she was disposed to be offended, we left her, but not without an earnest appeal to her better feelings.

As we walked onward to our place of destination, we thought of the mistaken pride and cruel view the mother had imbibed in regard to her sinning child. Who was to take pity upon her when her own parent deserted her and became her enemy, and that too, in her most desperte necessity and need of a friends. The mother encourages her in vice, by thrusting her into its area, and locking and double barring the gateway with iron and with cement. Truly, by slow torture here is an immolation to pride, and the victim her own child. Oh! Mrs. Kedar, unless you seek your daughter and use every endearing method your heart can suggest to save her, there is now platted for you a crown of thorns, that will pierce your brain to madness.

We felt assured that Myra was more "sinned against than sinning," and that from her affectionate nature, she had been induced to confide in dishonor and vice, beneath a treacherous cloak of every virtue.

Twelve miles from ——— village, near the sea shore, there was a collection of cabins; it was a fishing station, and we were informed that our search for Myra might be successful in one of them, which was specified to us. We called for our venerable pastor—a second "Vicar of Boxted," and drove on a beautiful day in May to the cabins. Our arrival was hailed by barking dogs and running children, several of whom, upon being made acquainted with our wishes, proffered to pilot us to the place we were in search of. It was a dilapidated looking hut, in the most lonely part of the station; a harsh looking woman standing in the doorway feeding chickens. But in that solitary abode of misery and vice was heard the glorious voice of the ocean. Day and night, from the first dawn of creation to the present moment, it has never ceased to chant its message from on high to the children of time, and once or twice it was listened to even here. "Have you, madam, a young girl with you called Myra Kedar?" She looked at the pastor and then at us, and answered, "No." Why there she is! "Myra Kedar"—we repeated in a louder tone. A tall, delicate, pale girl presented herself. She instantly recognized us, and covering her face with her hands, burst into a flood of tears, and sank in the doorway upon her knees. Oh! what did we not read in that broken-hearted glance, those bitter tears and humble mien the spirit God gave was still there. Satan had only destroyed the casket, but had not yet reached the jewel within; through the torn tissues it was seen dashing in all of its limpid and original beauty.

The mistress of the hut was standing—pan in hand—with the utmost indifference to the agony of the unhappy girl. She evinced, however, some curiosity in reconnoitering the carriage and its appendages, and was commencing a discourse with the coachman, as we requested the pastor to see Myra taken to the vehicle.—This awakened her consciousness of the existence of the abject being before her.—She quickly turned towards us and said—"No, she is owing me, for I took her in when she was near unto starvation." We handed her a piece of gold, which kindled a blaze of delight in her sunken eyes, and brought her consent, and we trust, also, the everlasting redemption of Myra Kedar.

As she sat before us in the carriage, the tattered, soiled garments, the haggard eyes, which looked only at the feet of her fellow beings, together with the consuming depression of her whole appearance, contrasted so mournfully with the refined neatness of her, who once looked into our face with all of the eloquence of intellect and of heart, when handing the little poem of a Casket to us, that the tears blinded our eyes and we turned for relief to Him who has promised "to wipe all tears away."

As we raised our eyes from our clasped hands, we saw that the venerable pastor had taken his hat from his grey head, and that he was abstracted in fervent devotion. We saw his lips moving, and knew that his soul was far away. There was a ray of mild evening sun-light beaming above the bowed head of the unfortunate girl. In this way we traveled rapidly over the twelve miles, and reached the village just as the sun was firing the tops of the forest, which rose into mountains and undulated into valleys, as far as the eye could wander.—Throwing a light cloak around the orphan, she followed us to our apartments.

We made no inquiries of Myra regarding her calamities; we did not deem it necessary, as the present time, and not the past, was all that interested us. We feared insanity from our observation of her, and endeavored to direct her attention to regular and varied employments; such as was suited to the state of health she was in, for it was greatly shattered. We also induced her to take regular exercise in the open air, and in reviving her taste for the beauties of nature, to awaken her soul, through these beautiful messengers to that abiding gratitude due from us all to our Heavenly Father. It was with exquisite sensations, derived from obedience to the command, "Be ye merciful, as your Father is merciful. Condemn not, and ye shall not be condemned. And as ye would that men should do unto you, do ye also to them likewise," that we observed the bud of health put forth, and saw that she had found that straight and narrow path which leads to everlasting life. Exquisite indeed was our reward. It was the Indian summer of the heart; that foreshadow of perfect peace which the world cannot give.

Mrs. Kedar, still inexorable and unforgiving, continued to regard her daughter with contempt, and the more she exhibited a deaf heart and ear to the commands of her Saviour, the more she believed that she elevated herself in the community. At length disease stretched forth his hand and touched her. The daughter, through a friend, begged to be allowed to wait upon her. This she positively refused.

It was beautiful to see the assiduity with which that poor girl sought unknown to her parent—to serve her.

Several individuals from true Christian motives, had united in encouraging Myra in keeping a small millinery establishment. By diligence and industry, she had been enabled to earn about one hundred and fifty dollars. She knew nothing of her mother's finances, and drew upon her own purse in supplying those delicacies which are so grateful to the fevered and debilitated invalid, and when delirious, she sat up night after night with her. Mrs. Kedar recovered, and when informed of her daughter's affectionate fidelity during her illness, appeared incapable of appreciating either her feelings or motives. But there was one truth revealed to her—those "Burning coals poured upon her head," by the return of much good for great injuries.

Should you ever pass the village of ——— you will see on the main street a neat shop, very white and very clean. The bay-window is filled with millinery, and there is usually sitting near it a delicate looking woman with brown, wavy hair, brushed smoothly and put up in a knot at the back of her head. She is always dressed simply, but with careful neatness. If in season there is near her a small vase of flowers.—They appear identified, for she looks like them and they like her. We need not say that she is Myra Kedar.

Dear reader, let us contrast the innocent, useful life, the pious example, and above all, that "joy in Heaven over one sinner that repenteth," with the condition she would have been in had she continued to live where we found her. Spurned by all whom she respected, denied employment, except where vice needed an emissary, or its orgies a menial; driven from every foot of earth that was not polluted, shunned and made keenly aware, through all of the senses a merciful Providence had given her for acquiring happiness, that she was a being despised, degraded and hopeless.

The heathens, after collecting every evil in this world, placed them in Pandora's box. Yet with all their paganism, they then possessed a better christian spirit than we have, for they left hope at the bottom of it.

Strange it is, passing strange, that we should make so great a mistake as to increase vice while endeavoring to suppress it, and still more wonderful is it, that we should be cognizant of the dreadful result of denying hope to the human heart and yet pursue it as a *remedy to vice and a promoter of virtue*. We cannot exterminate sin, it is inherent to this world as day and night, light and shadow; but as the penitentiary has been so happily substituted for the gallows, so might social punishments be mitigated from a living death to stigmas less fatal, yet consistent with a moral reform. Thousands are cradled and nurtured in polluted homes. Thousands have dwelt upon the virtuous, and wept withering tears over their own inundated hopes and annihilated peace.

We cannot too often recur to the great necessity for a line of demarcation between virtue and vice, and that it should be a decided and uniform one. Social happiness is based upon it, and nations derive all their historic renown or ignominy from its influence. The overthrow of the most populous and flourishing governments of the world might be traced to some pestilential hovel or subterranean den, where rags and vice sat shivering in *hopeless despair*. Babylon, Thebes, Rome and Athens, and since their day, the history of modern ages have each their hydra heads, darkly peering above the page on which the record of their most gorgeous period is written in scarlet and gold. For it is then that its philosophy portrays to us the power of vice and the inefficiency of virtue.

BY MRS. SUSAN H. WARD, M.D.

Another Letter from Governor Swain Our Federal Relations.

We lay before our readers, this morning, a second letter from ex-Governor Swain to ex-Governor Perry, of South Carolina. The letter is upon the question of our Federal relations, and it embraces facts, especially upon the "Land Tax," new and most interesting to our people. We are glad to be the medium of giving to the public a paper so full of interest, and written with such ability.

THE DIRECT TAX—THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—SECOND LETTER FROM GOVERNOR SWAIN.

RALEIGH, 7th Dec., 1866.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 23d, in reply to mine of the 19th ult., was duly received, and I avail myself of the earliest leisure afforded me from multitudinous and pressing engagements, to reply.

The earliest rebellion known to authentic history, was the revolt of the Ten Tribes, which resulted in their severance from the Kingdom of Solomon, the segregation and union of two, the dispersion of ten of the twelve tribes of Israel, and the ultimate ruin of all. That, like most of the wars which have scourged the earth in subsequent ages, was occasioned by oppressive taxation. The American revolution had its origin from a three penny tax upon tea imposed by a parliament in which we had no representation, and resulted, as we fondly supposed, in the establishment of the fundamental principle that taxation and representation in all future time would "be one and inseparable." The fifth of the series of resolutions adopted yesterday by the Republican caucus at Washington calls for the appointment of a "select committee to investigate the proceedings, under the laws for the collection of direct taxes in rebel States, and the securing and sale of abandoned and confiscated lands, and other property." I suspect it would be in our power to furnish information on this subject in relation to the States of North and South Carolina, not readily obtainable in Washington.

Direct taxes levied according to the rule of apportionment prescribed by the first great compromise of the Constitution, you will remember, were levied under the administration of the elder Adams, who, when we were in the midst of financial difficulties arising out of the Revolution, were resorted to again during the war of 1812, but in both instances tolerated only from the necessities of the times, and in consequence of the gross irregularity and oppression produced by the system, were of short duration.

On the 5th of August, 1861, Congress ventured upon a third experiment of this system, and enacted "That a direct tax of twenty millions of dollars be and is hereby annually laid upon the United States, and the same shall be and is hereby apportioned to the States respectively in manner as follows:"

* * * * *

"To the State of North Carolina, five hundred and seventy-six thousand one hundred and ninety-four and two-third dollars."

In the month of March last, I visited Washington at the instance of the Governor and the Public Treasurer, for the purpose, among other things, of conferring with the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to this imposition. The Secretary could afford no relief. The House of Representatives, a few days previous to my arrival, had refused to receive a communication addressed by the Governor to the Speaker. I supposed, however, that if we had no right to representation, or, as a State, to any species of intercommunication with the Federal Government, that the right of petition would be accorded to me as an individual. As the only alternative afforded me, I prepared the following petition, which Mr. Johnson, the distinguished Senator from Maryland, presented to the Senate the day after my departure. The following reference to it in the proceedings of the Senate, as reported in the *National Intelligencer*, contains all the information I possess of the disposition made of it: "Mr. Johnson presented the petition of David L. Swain, of Orange county, N. C., stating that the revenue officers of the Government are collecting the tax imposed on land for the year 1862, and claim the right to collect 80 cents on the $100, value as assessed for State taxation in 1860, which the petitioner states is ten times greater than the average tax levied by the State since the adoption of the Constitution in 1776, and he therefore asks the repeal of the law under which such authority is claimed. Referred to the committee on Finance."

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States:

"The petition of David L. Swain, a citizen of the County of Orange, in the State of North Carolina, humbly sheweth, that the Revenue officers of the Government are entering upon the collection of the tax imposed upon lands for the year 1862, and claim the right to collect 80 cent on the $100 value as assessed for State taxation in 1860, that the rate per cent claimed is four times as great as the highest, and more than ten times the average rate levied, by the State since the adoption of the Constitution in 1776. That in the village of Chapel Hill, in which he resides, this disproportion is greatly increased by the diminution in value of real estate, by effects of the war, and will increase the rate per cent upon the lowest estimate to $2 upon the $100 value, or 30 times the amount ordinarily levied by the State Government, and that in other sections, by the devastation which followed in the wake of the armies, still greater inequality has been produced. Your petitioner supposed it not impossible, that the rate per cent. proposed to be collected may be occasioned to some extent by an erroneous construction of the law or the difficulty in the disordered state of the times, in obtaining the necessary information to enable the fiscal agents of the government to carry it into execution according to its true intent. The fact that, in the adjoining State of Virginia, the rate per cent. is but 27 cents on the $100 value, gives colour to such a conclusion.

"Your petitioner begs leave to intimate to your honorable body, that if it shall be found that there is no mistake on the part of the collecting officers, but that the inequality arises from the tax having been imposed according to *the rule of apportionment*, that very strong reasons exist for the relief which Congress, and Congress only, can afford. According to the returns made to the census bureau, the average value of land in North Carolina is $6, in Maryland $34, and New Jersey $60 per acre.

"At the time the tax was imposed, the species of property upon which the *rule of apportionment* was founded had ceased to exist, and North Carolina, then, as now, had no representation in either House of Congress under that, or any other rule.

"The entire property, real and personal, of the State of North Carolina in 1860, did not exceed in value 500 millions of dollars. It is largely estimated at the present time at half that amount. By the repudiation of the war debt every dollar of banking capital in the State was annihilated, and the loss thus sustained has fallen most heavily on widows and orphans, and on literary and charitable institutions whose entire means of support, in many instances, were vested in, and dependent upon, those institutions.

"Your petitioner, during a long course of life, has enjoyed more than ordinary opportunities for acquiring correct information with respect to the condition and resources of the State of North Carolina, and begs leave to assure your honorable body that there is no fact stated in relation to the oppression likely to be produced by this law, or the enormous disproportion of the exactions under it, as compared with other States, which is not susceptible of the clearest proof, and he therefore humbly prays that it may be repealed."

This tax of twenty millions, "annually levied upon the United States," from the gross inequality of its operation, even when confined to the non-slaveholding States, was levied for a single year only. It has been carried into effect in North Carolina, in some instances, most oppressively.

The average value of lands per acre in this State, is estimated by the Census Bureau at one tenth of those of New Jersey, but the poorest district in North Carolina pays the same tax as the richest in New York or Boston. Nay, more, three-fifths of the slaves are computed in the apportionment, and the number of whites, on whom the tax falls, is consequently diminished in proportion. The Revenue officers in the first district, for example, where an invading army, preceding the tax-collector, laid *Pequonia, like Columbia*, in ashes, manumitted the slaves, forged in town and country, under a most unwarrantable construction of an act of Congress, wrests from the impoverished owners the rate upon the value of their lots and houses, as assessed for State taxation in 1860. The best house in the county in which I reside was burned by accident in May, 1861, and under the act of August, 1861, the owner was, in 1866, required to pay tax according to the valuation of 1860.

So much in relation to taxation. Let us now see what the right of representation amounts to at present and in prospective. In May, 1864, President Johnson invited William W. Holden, Esq., to visit Washington, and bring with him such gentlemen as he might select to confer with him in relation to a re-organization of the State Government. He went on promptly, accompanied by Robert P. Dick, William S. Mason, W. R. Richardson, J. P. H. Russ, and John G. Williams, Esqs. Two days thereafter, the President instructed Gen'l Schofield "to permit ex-Governor Swain, B. F. Moore and William Eaton, and such others as are unquestionably loyal, and desire to confer with me as to the organization of the State, to visit Washington and to furnish them with passes and Government transportation."

The nine gentlemen above named, had repeated conferences with the President, at the conclusion of which Mr. Holden was appointed Provisional Governor, Robert P. Dick, District Judge, a third member of Governor Holden's delegation, District Attorney, a fourth, Marshal, and a fifth, Postmaster of the city of Raleigh. No one of these gentlemen could take the test oath. Mr. Dick, who was in all other respects worthy and well qualified, was, together with the Provisional Governor, a member of the seceding Convention, and voted for the ordinance of secession. He was, nevertheless, throughout the session, the earnest and eloquent advocate of civil liberty—voted and spoke against the proposed ordinance to punish sedition and exact test oaths, and insisted that the proceedings of the Convention should not take effect, until, and unless, sanctioned by a popular vote.

I trust I may be permitted, without offence to delicacy, to refer specifically to the personal history of the second gentleman named in the telegram from the President to Gen. Schofield. He stands in relation to the bar of North Carolina, as Mr. Pettigrew did to the bar of your State. He was not less decidedly and conspicuously the advocate of the Union in every period of the contest, and was again and again, in greater peril of life, liberty and property, than owing to his suavity of manners and universal popularity, Mr. Pettigrew was encountered.

I remember in my letter of the 19th that "I did not know of a single instance in any one of the Congressional districts of a person who could honestly take the test-oath who in 1860, would have regarded himself, or was considered by others as one of the number who might reasonably aspire to a seat in the national councils." I am now at the seat of Government, have had repeated conferences with leading members of the General Assembly and other intelligent gentlemen, and have conversed with no one who dissents from this opinion. Few gentlemen are so familiar with persons of all shades of political opinion as Governor Holden. If, in May, 1864, when requested by the President to summon to his aid gentlemen of unquestionable loyalty, he selected no one who could undergo the test of the oath referred to, it is fair to presume that he had no knowledge of any competent person who could. If Mr. Moore could not, who can?

I repeat, therefore, that the third section in connection with the test oath is a *double disfranchisement* of nine-tenths of the people of North Carolina, and that I do not believe that a majority of the committee of fifteen, if accurately acquainted with our condition, would desire its adoption.

I have no disposition to deal in invective in relation to either the North or the South. The solemnity of the crisis should admonish every patriot to avoid it. I most earnestly desire the perfect restoration of our National Union, not merely in name, but in heart. Much of the unkindness which exists at present has been fomented by intemperate speakers and writers North and South and South and North. In too many instances the newspaper press has tended rather to excite, and inflame, than enlighten the public mind.

I know something of the history of the test oath. I have reason to believe that at the time that Governor Holden entered upon the discharge of his duties, the Attorney General of the United States (Mr. Speed) did not regard it as applying to him or his associate appointees. If not then, why now? I must not tax your patience, however, by extending my letter to unreasonable length, and therefore forbear, for the present, from entering further into a subject which may call for attention hereafter.

I remain, very truly and sincerely,
Your friend,
D. L. SWAIN.

Hon. BENJAMIN F. PERRY,
Greenville C. H., S. C.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED BY THE U. S. AND EUROPEAN NEWS ASSOCIATION FOR THE JOURNAL.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12—Noon.

In the Senate a bill reported by the Judiciary Committee of the House, repealing the act of 1790 which limits prosecution for treason to three years, has created a profound sensation, and the finest legal talent of the body has been promptly arrayed against a proposition so monstrous under our idea of government. Many of the leading Republicans, including Mr. Stephens, of Pennsylvania will resist the proposition as an *ex post facto* law.

The Snow Storm at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Dec. 12—Noon.

The storm ceased last night. Railroads all moving. Sleighing excellent. The Erie Canal closes to-day.

Burned to Death.

QUEBEC, Dec. 12—Noon.

The Grand Trunk Station, St. Jean, Port Isle, has been burned. The Station Master, Geo. Johnson, and his son and daughter, perished in the flames. His wife escaped severely injured by jumping from a window.

The Louisiana Levees—Surratt's Betrayer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11—Noon.

General Bloomfield, of New Orleans, is here on business connected with rebuilding the Louisiana levees. His success is very probable.

A special dispatch from Rome says, Surratt's betrayer is a French Canadian, named St. Marie, formerly a Union soldier, and loved a Washington lady who is attached to Surratt. Jealousy induced the betrayal.

Mexican Advices—Announcement for Provisional Governor of Louisiana Tornado.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11.

Tampico Advices announce that forced loans are being made there and at San Luis, to support the Imperial troops.

The New Orleans *Tribune* nominates Thos. Durant for Provisional Territorial Governor of Louisiana, and says that the Union men heretofore holding office have been failures.

There was a tornado at Henderson, Rusk county Texas, on the evening of the 4th inst. There were six persons killed and two others hurt. Six houses were prostrated, including the Academy, killing in its fall four schollars.

From Havana and Mexico—Shipping Intelligence, &c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—6 P. M.

The "Eagle" from Havana on the 8th inst., has arrived.

The steamer Eider had arrived at Havana, with Vera Cruz dates of the 2d, and of the city of Mexico of the 28th.

The inhabitants of Vera Cruz made a joyful demonstration on announcement of Maximilian's determination to remain.

General Donay had reached the city of Mexico, *en route* for Puebla.

General Aymard's troops have reached Perotes, *en route* for the coast.

The French garrison was to evacuate Scacatcas on the 27th. The greater portion of Pehanacan is in the hands of the Liberals.

Juarez withdrew his offers to foreigners in Mexico to join him.

Mejia was about retiring from San Louis Potosi, and retreated to the line.

The French were being driven rapidly from Sonora. Puebla had been declared open to commerce as long as Vera Cruz were occupied by the French.

Arrived—The Steamships Hecla, from Liverpool, Bavaria, from Hamburg.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.

Arrived—The Pioneer, from Wilmington, N. C.

Markets, &c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—Noon.

Gold opened at 138.

The steamship Scotia sailed to-day with $272,000 in specie.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12—Noon.

Flour—higher grades are held firm—owing to the scarcity of prime wheat holders show less disposition to meet the views of buyers. Sales of 200 bbls. of Northwestern extra at $12, and 100 bbls. Howard street at $13 50. No change in the grain supply. Light sales of Wheat at $2 75 to $3 25 for fair to prime Red. White corn 93 to 95 cents; Yellow 94 to 96 cents. Oats 54 to 56 cents. Rye $1 15 to $1 25. Bacon inactive; heavy sides 12 to 13 cents. Barrelled Pork firmer—supply light—sales at $22 50. No bulk meats in market. Coffee, Sugar and Whiskey are unchanged.

Jno. W. Garrett has been re-elected President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—Noon.

Gold 137¾; Six-twenties 112½; Five-twenties 107½; Ten-forties 100; Seven-thirties 105½; new 5's 108½. Cotton firm at 33½ to 35 cents. Flour dull—sales of 290 bbls. at $10 50 to $16 ℔ bbl. Wheat dull.—Corn unchanged. Oats lower. Pork higher, sales of 1000 bbls. at $21 50 ℔ bbl. for old *Mess*. Beef dull. Lard quiet. Sugar steady.

Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—6 P. M.

Gold 137½. 6s, 112½; Missouris 91. Cotton buoyant—sales of 3,000 bales; middlings 34½ to 36 cents ℔ lb. Flour dull—sales of 300 bbls. Southern at $10 75 to $16. Wheat steady. Corn advanced 2 cents ℔ bushel. Oats are easier. Pork firmer—sales of 8,000 bbls.; mess $21 25 to $21 75. Naval Stores are firmer, and prices unchanged. Peanuts are dull and unchanged. Rice dull—Carolina 8¼ to 9¼ cents ℔ lb. Groceries are quiet.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 12—6 P. M.

Flour is steady and more doing at $9 50@$10 for superfine. Whiskey is dull at $2 28 in bond. Hogs are active and higher, and the demand exceeds the supply—sales of 2,600 head at $7 50. At the close holders asked an advance of 25 cents.—The Receipts are 4,000 head. The price current gives the total receipts of the season at 131,000 against 187,000 last year. Pork is firmer at $20.—Lard is firmer—holders ask 12¼ cents. Green meats are sold at 6 cents for shoulders, 8 cents for sides, and 10 cents for hams to be delivered the last week of this month, but at the close were held at 6¼, 8½, and 10½ cents on the spot. Nothing done in bulk meats. Cotton is buoyant; Middlings 31½@32; but little offering. The money market is close at 9@12 ℘ cent. Gold 138.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔	31 @ 33
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	8 00 @11 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	12 00 @20 00
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each,	
2nd hand	2 50 @ 3 75
New	3 50 @ 4 50
CANDLES, ℔ lb.,	
Tallow	18 @ 20
Adamantine	25 @ 26
Sperm	50 @ 55
COFFEE, ℔ lb.,	
Java	40 @ 45
Laguayra	33 @ 35
Rio	25 @ 29
St. Domingo	26 @ 28
COTTON, ℔ lb.,	
Ord. to Mid'g	24 @ 31
Strict Mid'g	00 @ 32
COTTON BAGGING,	
Gunny, ℔ dy	33 @ 35
Dundee	30 @ 34½
Rope, ℔ lb	10 @ 12½
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel	1 45 @ 1 50
DOMESTICS,	
Sheeting, ℔ yard	18½@ 19
Yarn, ℔ 5 lb	2 75 @ 3 00
FEATHERS, ℔ lb	65 @ 75
FISH, ℔ bbl.,	
Mackerel,	
No. 1	00 00 @25 50
No. 2	20 00 @22 00
No. 3	17 50 @18 00
Mullets	9 00 @11 00
Herring,	
East	5 00 @ 7 00
N.C.roe	10 00 @00 00
do cut	9 00 @00 00
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	10 @ 11
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern	
Family	12 75 @16 00
Superfine	9 75 @11 50
Fine	8 50 @ 9 50
GLUE, ℔ lb	18 @ 20
GUNNY BAGS	35 @ 45
GUANO, Peruvian,	
Per ton	104 00 @ 105 00
LAND PLASTER, ℔ ton	18 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,	
Corn	1 25 @ 1 30
Oats	70 @ 80
Peas, Cow	1 10 @ 1 15
Rice, rough	00 00 @ 00
Carolina	13 @ 00
East India	12 @ 0 12½
HIDES, ℔ lb.,	
Green	4½@ 5
Dry	10 @ 15
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.,	
Eastern	1 40 @ 1 45
Northern	1 10 @ 1 15
IRON, ℔ lb.,	
English, ass'd	8 @ 10
American, ref'd	0 @ 10
American, sheer	9 @ 10
Swede	10 @ 12
℔ ton	000 00@180 00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00
From store	0 00 @ 2 25
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (domestic,)	
Whiskey,	
Bourbon	2 00 @ 5 00
N. E. Rum	3 00 @ 4 00
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00

LUMBER, (River,	
Flr Bds	18 00 @20 00
Wide do	12 00 @14 00
Scantling	10 00 @12 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon,	
Cuba	47½@ 60
Sugar house	50 @ 55
Syrup	65 @ 1 00
NAVAL STORES,	
Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs	
New Virgin	0 00 @ 4 00
Yellow dip	0 00 @ 4 00
Hard	0 00 @ 2 00
Tar, ℔ bbl	0 00 @ 1 50
Tar, in ordr	2 00 @ 2 10
Pitch, City	0 00 @ 3 50
Rosin, pale	6 50 @ 8 00
do No. 1	4 50 @ 6 00
do No. 2	3 00 @ 4 50
do No. 3	3 75 @ 3 00
Spirits Turpentine, ℔ gal	58 @ 59
NAILS, ℔ lb.,	
Cut	7½@ 8
OILS, ℔ gallon,	
Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
Linseed	2 00 @ 2 25
Machinery	2 00 @ 2 50
Kerosene	80 @ 85
PEA NUTS,	2 00 @ 2 30
POTATOES, Sweet, bush	0 75 @ 1 00
Irish, ℔ bbl	3 00 @ 3 25
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,	
N. C. Bacon.	
Hams	23 @ 24
Middlings	00 @ 22
Shoulders	21 @ 00
Hog round	21 @ 22
Western Bacon.	
Hams	21 @ 23
Middlings	15 @ 17
Shoulders	14 @ 16
Lard, N. C.	20 @ 22
do North'n	16 @ 18
Butter, N. C.	30 @ 37½
do North'n	38 @ 42
Cheese	17 @ 20
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,	
City Mess	23 00 @26 00
Thin "	00 00 @24 00
Prime	00 00 @23 00
Rump	00 00 @22 00
SALT, Alum, bush	0 60 @ 70
Liverpool, sack, ground,	
cargo	2 25 @ 0 00
from store	2 45 @ 2 60
SUGAR, ℔ lb.,	
Cuba	11 @ 14
Porto Rico	14 @ 15
C	14½@ 15
B	16 @ 17
A	18 @ 00
Crushed	18½@ 00
SOAP, ℔ lb	9 @ 14
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,	
Contract	6 00 @ 6 50
Common	5 75 @ 5 00
STAVES, ℔ M.,	
W. O. bbl	25 00 @30 00
R. O. hhd	25 00 @40 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,	
Shipping	00 00 @00 00
Mill, prime	11 00 @12 00
Mill Fair	8 00 @10 00
Mill, inferior to ord	5 00 @ 7 00
TALLOW, ℔	10 @ 12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,	
Navy	25 @ 35
Medium	30 @ 40

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS for the Week ending Thursday, Dec. 13, 1866.

TURPENTINE.—As will be seen from our table of sales below the price of this article declined on Friday last to $4 05 for soft, and $4 02½ for hard, at which figures it ruled up to Tuesday, when it further declined 5 cents, and sales were made at $4 for virgin and yellow dip, and $2 for hard, ℔ 280 lbs.—the market closing at these figures, and about all coming in being taken for distilling purposes. The arrivals are mostly of small parcels, and for the week comprise only 797 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin and Yellow Dip.	Hard.
Friday	65	$4 05	$2 02½
Saturday	189	4 05	2 02½
Monday	200	4 05	2 02½
Tuesday	120	4 00	2 00
Wed'sday	151	4 00	2 00
Thursday	72	4 00	2 00

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—During the week just ended the market has exhibited rather more firmness than noted at the close of our last review, and prices are a shade higher—closing at 58@59 cents ℔ gallon, according to quality and condition of packages;—the transactions, however, have been principally of small parcels, and for the week are as follows:

Friday	68 bbls. at	55@57½	cents ℔ gallon.
Saturday	86	" " 57½	" " "
Monday	48	" " 58	" " "
Tuesday	25	" " 58	" " "

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1866.

The Clue to the Policy of the Radicals and their Southern Supporters.

Whilst the Southern States have produced, since the beginning of the government, the most profound jurists and statesmen, it must be admitted that politics were studied by them as a science and never descended to as a trade, nor was place-hunting ever a characteristic of the Southern people. Party contests always were very warm and exciting with us, but this was caused only by a desire to secure the triumph of those principles which each party believed to be true and better adapted to the prosperity of the people and the genius of our institutions. The same cannot be said of our Northern fellow-citizens. The history of the country proves, alas! too well, that politics with them, as a general rule, is resorted to as a matter of gain and not of principle. Nine-tenths of their politicians, from the bar-room bully and shoulder-hitter, to the aspirant for Congressional honors, are actuated by the hope of obtaining office for the sake of the salary attached to it, and for the opportunity which it affords of public peculation. Party success with them becomes desirable, not only as a means of elevating men to public position, but also as a means of providing for an immense army of dependents, in the shape of innumerable public offices, printers in the departments, custom-house employees, attaches of foreign missions, revenue officers, whose name is legion, assessors, weighers, guagers, collectors, &c., &c., all constituting a vast horde, eating up the substance of the people; and for whom and by whom, political contests have become, in the Northern States, mere struggles for place and profit. When we add to this the hatred of the abolitionists, for whom the Radical party is only another name, have always entertained toward the South, we can easily account for the present phase of public affairs in the United States.

If the Radical party were actuated by inflexible adherence to fixed political principles, we might have something to hope for; but inasmuch as they have no fixed political principles; as they have no standard of public action, save party success and ascendancy, we can hope for no action from that party, save such as will secure that ascendancy and success. This is the cause of that direliction of public principle which has rendered that party the scorn of honest men throughout the world; which has caused that party to regard the Southern States as States for all purposes of adopting constitutional amendments, and for all purposes of taxation, but has denied to them the character of States for all the purposes of representation, shamelessly violating the fundamental principle of the American Government for the simple reason that, to admit it would endanger their party success. Now, whilst we hear many conjectures as to what course the Radical Congress will pursue towards the South, every reflecting man must see that they will pursue just whatever course may be necessary to perpetuate, if possible, their party success. No disgrace following a breach of public faith—no sense of shame—no regard for the opinion of the world—will have any influence, whatever, on their course in the present aspect of affairs—that course will be shaped entirely to secure to them political success, and to enable them to enrich their dependents by public plunder.

This is the whole secret of their refusal to admit the Southern States upon the basis advocated by the President. Were they to coincide with him their party ascendancy would vanish at once; and party ascendancy is, with them, above and beyond all other considerations whatever. To secure this they will not only sacrifice the Southern States, but destroy even the form of the Government itself. Hence, the struggle for the Howard amendment. Should that amendment be adopted, all public offices within the gift of the Southern people would be filled by their own wretched creatures, men who now adopt their policy, and would forever cling to it as their only means of attaining for themselves both place and profit.

The President of the United States, by virture of the undoubted authority vested in him by the Constitution, further strengthened, if possible, by an act of Congress, proclaimed a general amnesty. Through him the public faith of the United States is pledged to a full pardon of all the Southern people, for past political offences, who have complied with the requirements of the proclamation. History has scarcely an instance of a civilized people so degraded, as to violate their publicly plighted faith. But yet the Radical party are contemplating measures, by which the general amnesty, to which we have referred, shall be set at naught, and the people of the Southern States, notwithstanding the pardon thereby extended to them, shall be punished by confiscation of their lands, and disfranchisement. A gentleman recently arrived from Europe, has informed us that this contemplated course of the Radicals has inspired there the utmost loathing and disgust, as a violation of their pledged public faith, authorized by themselves in a public and solemn legislative act. And yet, to our shame be it spoken, there are men among ourselves, who, under the pretence of patriotism, but really through an inordinate selfishness and ambition, caused the very course thus foreshadowed. Yes, men born on our soil, claiming to have the interests of their country at heart, who are continually calling for vindictive measures against their own bleeding section and suffering people, who publicly clamor for the disfranchisement of their fellow-citizens; the confiscation of their property; the overthrow of our State governments, that we may be subjected to an oligarchy, and placed under the rod of wretched satraps. History proves that the most servile instruments of oppression towards a conquered people have sprung from among themselves—wretches who, for the sake of political position and emolument, have violated the ties of nature, and every principle sacred to the human heart. Such characters do indeed live in history, but so does Judas Iscariot.

Mr. Trumbull's Bill.

If there be any one principle established by our fathers, and which has been confirmed by nearly a century's experience, it is that the Legislative Executive and Judicial Departments of Government shall be kept distinct and separate. The framers of the State Constitutions, which, it will be remembered were all adopted *before* that of the United States, were most careful to engraft in those instruments this cardinal doctrine: All history had taught them that power committed to one hand would be abused—to divide power among several depositaries was to furnish a great safeguard against that abuse. It is true, our forefathers were without precedent, in framing their systems of goverment, and they were therefore compelled to draw on their own minds; on their knowledge of mankind, to provide against the evils which are inevitable in all human institutions, and it has been to the world matter of astonishment that they should have succeeded so well as they have done. In the language of one of our greatest statesmen, in attempting to account for this success, "it was the *instinct* of Liberty" which guided them. And if this was true of the framers of our State Constitutions, how much more true does it seem when we examine the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. There we see the "Conscript Fathers" of America, exerting their utmost efforts to provide every security against the possible abuse of power, and foremost among these is this great, this Catholic, canon of liberty, that the Legislative, Executive and Judicial powers shall be kept forever distinct and separate. Several of the first minds in the convention of 1787 seemed to apprehend most danger from the legislative department—few were apprehensive of the Executive, and none, or very few, of the Judicial. Subsequent experience has shown the wisdom of those prophetic anticipations in respect to the Executive: the patronage of that department has unfortunately furnished too many instances of the abuse of power; but even this exercise of power was not indulged, until the execrable doctrine was openly avowed by a conspicious party leader, that "to the victors belong the spoils."

The last few years of civil war have removed all the ancient land-marks of power, and the Executive abuses "pale their ineffectual fires" before those of the Legislative Department. The American people, by the result of the recent elections, are supposed to have approved of *all* the attempts by Congress to assume the powers of the Executive branch of the Government. Each new assumption constitutes a fresh redoubt from which the assailing party may more successfully assault the fortress of Executive power. For more than two years we have witnessed the erection of those fieldworks, steadily advancing upon the White House, but it is only in the latest papers we have seen indications of a determined purpose to assume the *Judicial* powers, as well as the Executive.—We feel it to be our duty, as faithful sentinels on the watch-tower, to sound the alarm on the approach of this, the most appalling peril which has ever threatened our government. If the powers of the Executive department shall fall before the steady march of the Congressional forces, though it would certainly proclaim the imminent danger of the Republic, yet it might not be fatal, but if the judicial power is once prostrated at the foot of a wild, reckless and irresponsible party, *all are lost indeed.*

We have observed, with equal pain and astonishment, that a bill has already passed the House of Representatives, and is now pending in the Senate of the United States by which it is in substance declared, "that if suits are brought for injury to persons or property by loyal citizens, it shall constitute no defence to the defendants that such injury was done by Confederate authority." This is, in other words, to declare that every act done *under* and by *virtue* of the *authority* of *the Southern Confederacy*, though with all the *sanctions of law*, shall be deemed and held to have been done in violation of law, and to be redressed accordingly.

The same principle will justify the party in power in declaring every *execution* by verdict of a Southern jury during the war, to be *murder*. But the offensive and revolting feature of the bill is, that it *commands* the judiciary to refuse as a *defense*, what the law of nature and nations, nay, what the laws of the United States themselves have declared to be a good defense. A *de facto* Government for four years, with which the United States treated, and which they recognized, by *exchanging prisoners* with them, and which other nations recognized as belligerents, is now regarded by this act of Congress to be declared by the Judges of the Southern States "no Government," its citizens murderers and outlaws, for obeying laws enacted by their properly constituted authorities. Well might the great Marshall exclaim, in the Virginia Convention, "If Heaven were invoked to inflict its greatest curse upon a sinning people, it would be to afflict them with a dependent judiciary."

The South Must Manufacture as well as Plant.

Recent events, with the discussion of which we are afraid to trust ourselves, compel the South to a division of her labor.—She can no longer be exclusively agricultural, and indeed we are disposed to believe that much of the poverty of the Southern States, compared to the Northern, *before* the war, was mainly owing to this cause.—We bought negroes to raise cotton and we raised cotton to buy negroes.—The consequence was, that we were wholly dependent on the North for the supply of all our wants. Our raw material, to be made available, must be carried to foreign markets for sale, and wherever the products of agriculture have to seek *distant* markets to be prepared for use, cotton, for instance, the grower must lose all the intermediate expenses between his farm and the cotton mill in which it is manufactured. Suppose, instead of being transported hundreds, and in case of export to Europe, thousands of miles to reach the factory, there were mills at hand to manufacture it, is it not obvious that the manufacturer could afford to pay to the grower a higher price than could be paid by distant manufacturers? And the measure of this difference of price is the intervening expense between the two mills. The buyer of cotton in Wilmington or Charleston for an English mill, must deduct the long list of expenses of *freight, insurance, warehousing, drayage, wharfage, &c.*, from the price he can afford to give, while he whose mill is in the vicinity of the cotton field can offer to the grower just *so much more* as these expenses amount to. These views are so obvious, that it had long ago excited the surprise of the sagacious that the South should have been so blind to her best interests as to continue in this state of pecuniary and consequently of political dependence. No country is better, and few so well, calculated to maintain extensive manufactures both of cotton and wool—her climate giving her a monopoly in the United States of the production of the first, and a fair rivalry with all other countries in the last. But it is not only in the nearness of the raw material to the mill, that the South has the advantage of the North. We all know that the rigors of a Northern winter bind, in chains of ice, the machinery driven by water, and that such a suspension must constitute a heavy drawback in profits of capital so invested. Whereas no such consequence ever occurs, in the genial climate of the South. The reasons assigned in former years for declining to invest in manufactures have, in a great degree, ceased with the extinction of slavery. We remember to have read, years ago, sundry able articles in Northern journals to show "that a county sustaining manufactures would always increase in wealth, whereas an exclusively agricultural country would grow poorer and poorer." England was cited in proof of this truth in Europe, and the New England States in America, especially contrasted with the great agricultural regions of the South and West.; whether this was true then or not; whether Yankee *thrift* had verified it at that time, certainly Yankee *theft* has abundantly established it by this time, without the aid of political economy. We propose in some subsequent articles to discuss this question as one of the most important to the future destinies of the South. We cannot give our assent to this *law*, as it is called, of political economy, "that agricultural countries are always weak and poor, as contrasted with manufacturing nations," without sundry qualifications and modifications.—But with such qualifications, we strongly incline to believe in its truth. For the present, we will content ourselves with saying, that the South can no longer remain wholly agricultural—that it must divide its labor and capital between these great sources of national wealth and strength—that if this course would have been wiser and better for us before our late disasters, it is much more so now.

Any country is badly governed which does not turn its products to the best possible account, as he is a bad farmer who carries his produce to a *distant* market and reduces thereby his legitimate profits.—That country is unwisely managed which imports more than it exports, as he is a bad manager who buys yearly more than he sells; and this, we think, can be shown in respect to the whole South, which has always bought more than it sold. The enormous crops of cotton—the millions of bales and hundreds of millions of dollars they brought, are all *illusory*, since we find, for half a century past, the South was yearly increasing its debt, notwithstanding its increased production, while the manufacturing States were yearly increasing in wealth. If proof is demanded, we ask where is the Southern State to be found that is not indebted to Northern or European capitalists? What railroad or other great work of internal improvement in the South has ever been built with Southern money? We either go North or else to Europe to borrow the means for improving our farms, for building the very roads to get our produce to market, and the crop is thus mortgaged from the time it is put into the ground, till it is sold, and hence it has been well said, that our wealthiest planters were but the overseers for English or Northern capitalists. It may be replied, "true, but without substantial wealth we never could have borrowed these enormous sums." Our reply is, "that is the *very thing* we complain of; here is the solid and enduring *source* of wealth in the finest land and climate in the world, but we have not had the wisdom so to enltivate it, and above all to husband the *wealth* it yields as to *keep it among us*; in short, to be the *real owners* of it. Let us erect manufactures of all the articles of prime necessity, and our annual balance-sheet will present a different face. The few public spirited capitalists in the South, who have invested in manufactures have been amply rewarded. "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few."

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE JOURNAL.]

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 4th, 1866.

The morning hour was consumed in the report of committees and introduction of bills and resolutions of but little interest, until 12 o'clock, at which time, according to previous agreement, the two Houses met in convention to count and compare the vote for Governor. (See House proceedings.)

COMPTROLLER.

After the return of the Senate to their Chamber, two votes were taken for Comptroller, without success. On the first vote in the Senate, Brogden received 12, Cowper 10, Collins 10, Holderby 6, Bain 4, Gen. J. G. Martin 1. On the second vote Brogden received 14, Cowper 13, Holderby 11, Collins 5, Bain 1.

HORSE STEALING.

Mr. Berry's bill for the better suppression of the crime of stealing horses and mules, came up for consideration. The bill proposes to punish the crime with death for the first offense. An amendment proposed by the Judiciary committee, making the second offense punishable with death, was the question presented. Messrs. McCorkle and Leach advocated the adoption of the amendment; Messrs. Wilson, Avery and Harris, of Rutherford, favored the original bill. The discussion was ably conducted and with the question still pending, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, Dec. 4, 1866.

A message was received from the Senate proposing that the two Houses meet daily, until otherwise ordered, at half past ten o'clock, A. M. Concurred in.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Waugh, for the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported back sundry bills for the relief of sheriffs, recommending that they do not pass. The committee reported a *general* bill for the relief of sheriffs and tax collectors, as a substitute for the bills referred.

Also, unfavorably, a bill to allow fees to county court clerks in certain cases.

Mr. Russ, for the committee on Agriculture, reported back a bill for the benefit of the poor of the county of Bladen, recommending its passage.

Mr. Harper, for the committee on Finance, reported back the bill to suspend the collection of taxes in certain counties, with a substitute recommended by the committee.

Also, a bill to raise revenue, recommending that it do not pass.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. McNair—A resolution in favor of Neill McNeill.

By Mr. Horton, of Wilkes—A resolution in favor of A. J. Atkins and others.

By Whitfield—A bill to amend the charter of the Shelby and Broad River Railroad Company.

By Mr. Smith, of Duplin—A bill to exempt certain personal property from seizure under execution.

By Mr. Patton—A bill to incorporate Hoover Hill Mining Company.

Also, a bill giving debtors whose lands have been sold under execution, the right of redemption.

By Mr. Davis—Bills to incorporate the "Sturgis'," "Thomas," and "Collins" Gold Mining Companies, in the county of Franklin.

By Mr. McKay—A bill to give married women one-third interest in the real estate of their husbands.

By Mr. Clark—A bill to repeal section 2d, chapter 34, Revised Code.

By Mr. Blythe—A bill authorizing administrators to pay for the schooling of minor heirs.

By Mr. Davidson—A bill to repeal an act for the better regulation of the Western Turnpike Road.

By Mr. McNair—A bill to amend sec. 12, chapter 52, Revised Code.

Mr. Russ presented a memorial from the Mayor and Commissioners of the City of Raleigh, relative to its subscription to the Chatham Railroad, asking relief.

COUNTING VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the members of the Senate arrived and were assigned seats to the right of the Speaker.—The two Houses then proceeded to execute the joint order, for counting the votes cast for Governor in the recent election.

The President of the Senate, after the votes were compared announced the election of Governor Worth, and the Senate returned to their chamber.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

On motion of Mr. York, a bill to suspend the collection of taxes in certain counties of the 7th congressional district, was taken up for consideration.

The bill passed its second reading, extending this indulgence to the counties of Alexander, Wilkes and Surry.

On the third reading, the county of Surry was stricken out on motion of Mr. Waugh, the Sheriff of that county having already paid in the taxes due.

The bill after some further discussion, passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Crawford of Macon, by leave, introduced a bill to abolish jury trials in the county of Macon.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of Martin, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing that the two Houses proceed to the election of Comptroller forthwith. The Senate by message concurred, and the House proceeded to vote, the name of Mr. Bain having first been withdrawn by Mr. Richardson.

The joint vote on this ballot, as subsequently announced, is as follows:

Whole number of votes 150; necessary to a choice 76. Mr. Brogden received 59 votes; Mr. Cowper 32; Mr. Holderby 27; Mr. Collins 26; scattering 6. No election.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of Martin, a message was again sent to the Senate, proposing another ballot for Comptroller.

The Senate concurring the House again voted. Pending the announcement of the result, the House adjourned.

[There was no election on this ballot.]

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5th, 1866.

Several unimportant bills were introduced and referred.

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAIL ROAD.

Mr. Hall introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad (W. & W. R. R.) which allows branches to be built without the stockholders thereof becoming interested in the stock of the main stem. Referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

HORSE STEALING.

Mr. Berry's bill to prevent horse stealing was resumed on its second reading. The question being on the amendment of the committee on the Judiciary, making the first offence punishable by whipping and imprisonment, the second with death.

Mr. Covington advocated the passage of the original bill. Mr. Brown supported the amendment.

Mr. Paschal moved to amend the amendment by making the punishment for the first offence by branding in the forehead with a small horse shoe. Rejected.

The committee's amendment was then rejected, and the bill passed its second reading by a vote of ayes 30, nays 12.—The bill makes it a capital felony for the first offence.

RATIONS FOR THE NEEDY.

Mr. Cowle's resolution instructing the Governor to accept the aid proposed by the Government were considered on his motion and passed to their engrossment.—The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That the Governor be instructed in order to ascertain the extent of the destitution in the several counties of the State, to open a correspondence with the chairmen of the Warden's Courts in their respective counties, and report the result of such inquiry to the Chief Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in this State.

Resolved, That the Governor be authorized to do all other acts necessary to carry out the objects contemplated by the foregoing resolution, and that each county shall make provision to pay the expenses of transportation and all other expenses upon such supplies as may be received for the benefit of the poor of such counties respectively.

SCOMPTROLLOR.

Four unsuccessful votes were taken for Comptroller, without success (see House proceedings as to statement of the result.)

COUNSELLER OF STATE.

The Senate concurred in the proposition to go into the election for six Counsellors of State. Some twenty-five names were voted for. Mr. Eaton received 41 of the 46 votes cast in the Senate; Mr. E. W. Jones, of Caldwell, received 26; and Mr. H. Joyner, of Halifax, received 26. The committee were unable to report at the adjournment. It is known that Mr. Eaton is elected, and it is thought Messrs. Jones and Joyner are also elected.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5th, 1866.

Mr. Wilson, Commoner from Perquimons county, appeared and was qualified. [Mr. Wilson has been detained at home by sickness since the commencement of the session.]

Mr. Bowe presented a memorial from citizens of Caswell county praying the enactment of a "fence law" for said county, in consequence of the scarcity of timber there.

Mr. Waugh, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported a substitute for the bill to exempt Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel from working on roads.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILS.

By Mr. Williams, of Harnett, a resolution that the committee on adjournment, take into consideration the propriety of recommending an adjournment at an early day, to meet again after the 15th of January next. Referred.

By Mr. Davis, a bill to amend an act entitled "an act for the relief of Landlords."

By Mr. Hinnant a bill to abolish imprisonment for debts contracted prior to the first May, 1865.

Mr. Daniel, from the committee that superintended the election for Comptroller, on yesterday, reported as follows: Whole vote 152; necessary to a choice, 77. Bogden received 65 votes, Cowper 34, Holderby 33, Collins 18, scattering 2. No election.

The House concurred in a message from the Senate, proposing to raise a joint committee to inform Hon. Jonathan Worth of his election as Governor, and ascertain when it will suit his convenience to appear before the Assembly and take the oath of office.

An engrossed bill to repeal the ordinance of the Convention, changing the time of holding State elections, had its first reading.

An engrossed bill in relation to the county courts of Hyde county, passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules. [Authorizes the Justices of said county to elect five of their number, to transact county business.]

An engrossed resolution of enquiry relative to Southern soldiers detained in Northern prisons, was also read and adopted.

Mr. Allen introduced a bill to incorporate Pythagoras Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, in the county of Brunswick.

Mr. Perry, of Carteret, a bill to incorporate Franklin Lodge No. 109 of the town of Beaufort.

On motion of Mr. Horton, of Watauga, it was ordered, that so much of the Governor's message as relates to the subject of "weights and measures," be referred to a select committee.

On motion of Mr. Rogers, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing that the two Houses proceed at once to the election of Comptroller.

The Senate, by message, announced its concurrence, and the House proceeded to vote.

The vote on this ballot, as subsequently reported stood as follows: Whole number of votes, 151; necessary to a choice, 76.—Brogden, 62; Cowper, 37; Holderby, 31; Collins, 19; scattering, 2. No election.

On motion of Mr. Latham, of Craven, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing another ballot for Comptroller.

The Senate concurred, and the House voted.

This ballot resulted as follows: Whole vote, 152; necessary to a choice, 77. Brogden, 69; Cowpe, 35; Collins, 12. Holderby, 34; scattering, 2. No election.

On motion of Mr Richardson, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to ballot aga n forthwith.

Mr. Davis withdrew the name of Mr. Collins. The vote on this ballot stood thus: Whole vote, 149; necessary to a choice, 75. Brogden, 62. Cowper, 47; Holderby, 33; Love, 15; Scattering, 2.

BILLS ON SECOND READING—FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

A bill to enable the Western Railroad Company to complete its road from the Coalfields, in Chatham county, to some point on the North Carolina Railroad, was put on its second reading.

Mr. McKay addressed the House ably and at length in support of the bill, and on his motion, the bill was amended by authorizing the Company to issue evidences of indebtedness, in sums not less than $100 each.

The bill as amended passed its second reading.

A bill for the relief of the people, proposing to repeal the existing Revenue laws, was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Latham, of Washington.

A bill to exempt Ministers of the Gospel from working on public roads and paying poll-tax, was put on its second reading.

A substitute reported by the committe on propositions, proposing to exempt Ministers of the Gospel and Justices of the Peace from working on the roads, was adopted as an amendment. The question being on the passage of the bill as amended,

Mr. Williams, of Harnett, moved to amend the bill by exempting also "all regular Physicians." Not agreed to.

Mr. Richardson moved to amend by inserting after the words "Ministers of the Gospel," the words "having regular pastoral charges."

Messrs. Latham, of Craven, and Dargan opposed the bill, and on motion of the latter it was laid on the table.

Bills to incorporate "the Bladen Manufacturing Company," and "the Bladen Land Company," passed second and third readings.

A bill to repeal an act entitled "an act to provide hands to work on the public roads," was put on its second reading. [The effect of the proposed repeal would be to exempt Magistrates and Ministers of the Gospel from working on the roads.]

Mr. Dargan moved to lay the bill on the table. Not agreed to. Yeas 30, nays 81.

The bill then passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Garriss, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to proceed forthwith to the election of six counsellors of State.

The Senate by message announced concurrence, and the House having voted, adjourned.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 6, 1866.

PENITENTIARY.

Reports from committees were received and filed.

Mr. Garh from the committee on the Penitentiary, reported a bill from the committee on that subject, looking to the establishment of a State Penitentiary.

HOWARD AMENDMENT.

Mr. Leach from the committee on so much of the Governor's Message as refers to the proposed Constitutional Amendment, submitted a resolution rejecting the Amendment [with a report (we lay the report before our readers in another column.) It was ordered to be printed and made the special order for Thursday next.

COMPTROLLER.

Four ballots were had for Comptroller, the last resulting in the election of Mr. Burgin, of Buncombe. Messrs. Cowper and Holderby were withdrawn, and the voting narrowed down between Messrs. Burgin and Brogden. Mr. Burgin lost a leg at Malvern Hill.

CHERAW AND COALFIELDS RAILROAD.

Mr. Jones' bill to grant aid to the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad, was considered on the second reading. Messrs. Jones and Covington briefly supported the bill.

Mr. Hall opposed it at length. He regretted, being a friend of Internal Improvements, and representing a constituency greatly in favor of developing the great resources of the State and doing all in their power to aid the great works of improvement contemplated in the State, to oppose the bill. The representatives from the lower Cape Fear had always supported and voted for the works of Internal Improvements of the State. For the second time only they were compelled to come forward in opposing one. The first was what is known as the "Danville Connection." Mr. H. briefly showed the evils resulting from the building of this road. It was the first serious blow that had been given to the great system of Internal Improvements adopted by this State, and in which so much money had been exhausted. In our zeal to build up railroads, the interest of the State must not be overlooked. The portion of the State not drained, through Virginia, was not proposed to be drained through South Carolina.

The great wealth of the coal region was admitted, but the outlet by railroad to Fayetteville and thence by water was the cheapest and best outlet the coal and iron could possibly have.

The question of through travel was alluded to. The meagre travel which now passes through the State by two lines was desired to be subdivided again to the great detriment of all.

Mr. Hall pictured the bright future in store for the State if her system of Internal Improvements could be completed—when the rich productions of the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio found the way to the markets of the world over our railroads and through our imports, and were supplied in return with the products of the West Indies. Mr. Hall reviewed the subject of the railroad system of the State and entered his earnest protest against such a suicidal policy as was contemplated by this bill. It would not only direct trade from our own State, but cross and stop one of the most important roads in the State.

Mr. Wiggins sustained Mr. Hall, and ably advocated the subject of the bill.

Messrs. Leach and Speed replied to Mr. Hall at some length.

Pending the discussion, the Senate adjourned.

The following is the vote for Comptroller on the last ballot:

For Mr. Burgin—Messrs. Speaker, Adams, Avery, Barnes, Clark, Cowles, Edwards, Ferebee, Gash, Hall, Hand, Hill, Johnston, Jones, Love, Lloyd, Matthews, McCorkle, McLane, McRae, Moore, Perkins, Robins, Speed, Spencer, Thompson, Thornton and Wilson—28.

For Mr. Brogden—Messrs. Battle, Berry, Brown, Bullock, Covington, Cunningham, Etheridge, Harris, of Franklin, Harris, of Rutherford, Kelly, Koonce, Leach, Marshall, Paschel, Respass, Richardson, Snead, Wiggins, Willey and Williams—20.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, Dec. 6, 1866.

Mr. Long presented memorials from citizens of Stanly and Union counties asking relief. Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Garriss from the committee that superintended the election held on yesterday for six Counsellors of State, reported the election of Wm. Eaton, Jr., of Warren. No other election.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

Mr. Davis introduced a resolution in favor of Hon. A. S. Merrimon.

A message was received from the Senate, transmitting the following engrossed resolution, which passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules: Resolution authorizing the Governor to accept the aid proffered by the United States Government.

REMAINS OF N. C. SOLDIERS.

Mr. Latham of Craven, introduced a resolution that the committee on Military Affairs inquire as to the practicability and expediency of recovering and reinterring the remains of N. C. soldiers who fell in the late war. Adopted.

By Mr. Latham, of Washington, a bill to amend section 1st, chapter 29, Acts of 1865-'66, in relation to roads, ferries and bridges. This bill passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules. It repeals the provision requiring persons over 45 years of age to work on the public roads.

By Mr. Bright, a bill to allow persons convicted of crimes and misdemeanors, who are unable to pay the costs to work the costs out on the public roads.

By Mr. Durham, a bill to amend sec. 1, chap. 7, Revised Code.

By Mr. Allen, a bill to incorporate Black Rock Lodge, No. 135 in the county of Brunswick.

By Mr. Davis, a bill to amend an act to prevent wilful trespass on lands and stealing property therefrom.

By Mr. Guess, a bill to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.

By Mr. Black, a bill to prevent litigation and the ruinous sacrifice of the property of honest debtors.

By Mr. Everett, a bill in relation to dormant judgments. [To prevent sales upon executions issued on such judgements.]

By Mr. Baker, a bill to render valid a sale heretofore made of the old jail lot in the town of Tarboro', and for other purposes.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

A bill providing Homestead, was rejected under an unfavorable report from the Judiciary committee.

A bill for the relief of the people was laid on the table under a like report.

A bill concerning working the public roads—[Exacting such work from males between the ages of 15 and 55]—was amended so as to apply only to the county of Caswell, and was then rejected.

COMPTROLLER.

On motion of Mr. Lowe a message was sent to the Senate proposing that the two Houses proceed to elect Comptroller.

The names of Messrs. Holderby, Love and Cowper having been withdrawn, and those of Messrs. Burgin and Cowles nominated, a message was received from the Senate announcing its concurrence, and the House proceeded to vote.

The joint vote on this ballot stood, Brogden 60, Burgin 62, Cowles 86. Whole vote 158. Necessary to a choice 80. No election.

Mr. Russ presented a memorial from members of the colored Baptist Church, of the City of Raleigh, praying the grant of a portion of the public square, known as the Baptist Grove, on which to erect a house of worship. Referred to the committee on public grounds and buildings.

A second ballot was had for Comptroller, resulting as follows: Whole vote 155. Necessary to choice 78, Burgin 62, Brogden 55, Cowles 40. No election.

Mr. Hutchin (by leave) introduced a bill to empower the County Court of Mecklenburg to hold extra terms.

A bill to enable the Western railroad company to complete its road from the Coal Fields in Chatham county, to some point on the North Carolina railroad, failed to pass its third reading, by a vote of 45 Yeas, 58 Nays.

A third ballot was had for Comptroller, resulting as follows: Whole vote 159. Necessary to a choice 80. Burgin 70, Brogden 57, Cowles 31, Scattering 1. No election.

A fourth ballot was had with the following result, the name of Col. Cowles, having been withdrawn from nomination: Whole vote 157. Necessary to a choice 79. Burgin 89. Mr. Brogden 57, Mr. Cowles 1. Mr. Burgin elected.

For Mr. Brogden: Messrs. Ashworth, Autry, Barden, Beasley, Black, Blair, Blythe, Bright, Carson, Everett, Farrow, Galloway, Garriss, Golwin, Hinnant, Horton, of Watauga, Horton, of Wilkes, Houston, Jenkins, of Gaston, Jenkins, of Granville, Jordan, Kendall, Lowe, Lyon, McArthur, McGougan, McNair, Moore, of Chatham, Morton, Murrill, Perry, of Wake, Rogers, Rosebro, Rountree, Scoggin, Scott, Sheldon, Smith, of Duplin, Smith, of Guilford, Teague, Trull, Vestal, Wilson, of Forsyth, Wilson, of Perquimans, Williams, of Yancey, Womble, Woodard, York.—47.

For Mr. Burgin—Messrs. Speaker, Allen, Baker, Boyd, Bowe, Bradsher, Brown, Bryson, Chadwick, Clark, Clements, Crawford, of Macon, Crawford, of Rowan, Dargan, Daniel, Davis, Davidson, Durham, Foard, Freeman, Gambril, Gorham, Granberry, Guess, Harding, Harper, Henderson, Hodnett, Holderby, Hutchison, Jones, Kelsey, Kenan, Latham, of Craven, Latham, of Washington, Lee, May, McClammy, McKay, McRae, Moore, of Hertford, Morehead, Morrisett, Neal, Patton, Reinhardt, Richardson, Russ, Simpson, Stone, Sudderth, Turnbull, Umstead, Walker, Waugh, Westmoreland, Whitfield, Whitley, Williams, of Harnett, Williams, of Martin, Williams, of Pitt—61.

Mr. Lutterloh voted for Mr. Cowles—1.

The House then adjourned.

Repudiation.

The following is an extract from Governor Pierpont's message to the Legislature. The Governor is discussing the stay law of Virginia, and adds:

I have been pained to hear that many well informed men, in different parts of the State, have been discussing the subject of repudiating, in whole or in part, private debts. The discussion of this subject can be only productive of evil; it tends to weaken the sense of moral obligation, and destroy confidence between the members of the community. The charge against any man that he had refused to pay his just individual debts, whilst he retained a large amount of real and personal estate, would be offensive; yet the object seems to be to secure the passage of a general law to justify private repudiation. But this is all impossible. You cannot pass any law to impair the obligation of contracts. Devices have been resorted to in other States to shield property from sale by having valuations made, and forbidding the sale, unless the property should sell for one-half or two-thirds of the valuation. These laws have all been declared unconstitutional by the highest courts of the United States. All laws that have for their object the postponement of the collection of debts, are odious to creditors; and it is doubtful how far a law would be sustained by the courts, that exempted specified amounts of real and personal property from execution for debts contracted before the passage of the law; and there is danger in passing stay laws that look to long postponements of executions, that they may be construed by the courts to come under the constitutional prohibition against impairing the obligation for contracts.

Hon. E. McCook, U. S. Minister resident at Hawaii, arrived at San Francisco in the U. S. steamer Vanderbilt on Monday. He returns on account of his wife's health, which is very poor.

Repudiation.

It affords us much pleasure to lay before our readers the following paper presented by the Grand Jury of Brunswick county to the County Court, which was held at Smithville in said county this week.

We are gratified to see the subject of repudiation thus taken in hand by those who have the right to present their views on public matters. That the Jury should have come to the laudable conclusion they have, we are not surprised. They show to the world an honest purpose, and in thus expressing themselves, they leave the greatest legacy to their children—to posterity—they could possibly bestow. We should like to have the views of every Grand Jury in the State upon the same subject, and we hope the jury to assemble here next week will take this matter under consideration. It will afford us pleasure to print their opinions in these columns:

Brunswick County, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
BRUNSWICK COUNTY. }

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—December Term, 1866.

The Grand Jurors of the county of Brunswick aforesaid, present to the Court now in session, that they deem it proper at this time to give expression to their unanimous opinion upon a question which vitally affects the interest and honor of the State of North Carolina. They refer to the question of repudiation. They cannot bring themselves to believe that any considerable number of the people of this State favor the repudiation of private or public debts. But there are those who have unadvisedly agitated this question.

The Grand Jury desire to promulgate as the sentiment of the people of the county of Brunswick, that every honest debt of the State, as well as the citizens thereof, should be honestly discharged. They are sensible that the terrible ravages of war and the loss and destruction of property resulting therefrom, have greatly impaired the means of our people, and consequently their ability at present to meet promptly their obligations; but the war has left us our honor unimpaired, and this we cannot consent to surrender. The Grand Jury, impressed with the great importance of the subject, and charged, as they are, to inquire into all matters affecting the welfare of the country, feel themselves called upon to make this presentment of their views, being satisfied that if the people of the State had it in their power to repudiate their contracts, that such a policy would be ruinous and destructive of their best interests, and remain a standing reproach to North Carolina. They trust that the Legislature may be able to afford to the debtor some relief by allowing him time to discharge his obligations, but they believe that the public interest will be subserved, and the public credit, to a great extent, restored by a declaration of that honorable body, that under no circumstances will North Carolina repudiate her debts, and that every obligation assumed by her shall be fully and faithfully performed.

It was ordered by the Court, that this presentment made by the Grand Jury should be received by the Court, and by them ordered to be spread upon the minutes of the Court, together with the names of the Grand Jury who presented the same.

The following is the closing paragraph of a column editorial in the New York *Herald* of the 3d instant, headed "*The Meeting of Congress.*"

"There is no sign as yet of a purpose among the radicals to try the extreme measure of the President's impeachment, nor do we fear any great evils to the country from this new squabble over the President's patronage. It may result in so pruning down the Executive office in the matter of the spoils as to relieve it to a vast extent of those appliances of party corruption which, since the time of General Jackson, have more or less controlled all our Presidential elections. Here, indeed, is a great field for reform—a field in which the most acceptable and the best work may be done in the purification of our whole political system. In conclusion, we fear no disastrous consequences to the country from the reassembling of Congress, not even in the proposed reconstructions of the present pernicious system of dispensing the spoils. We only hope that the revision will be broader and deeper than the superficial changes proposed by Mr. Stevens, so that our Presidential elections will cease to be a game of party gamblers for the spoils in the President's hands."

Verily, the signs of the times begin to show that the pruning knife is having its edge put on. The proceedings of Congress on Tuesday, as telegraphed to the Press and published yesterday morning, leave but little doubt that the radicals will completely ignore the Constitution of the Union, and leave the President with the mere name without power to do anything. If the programme projected by Sumner, Stevens and others, should be carried out, the Executive of the Nation will be a mere machine to do the bidding of fanaticism, hatred and revenge towards the South.

The Tribune on Mr. Davis.

Notwithstanding Greeley's monomania on the subject of universal suffrage, his mind still has its lucid intervals, as shown in the following extract from the *Tribune* of 30th ult:

"I am for Universal Amnesty—so far as immunity from fear of punishment or confiscation is concerned—even though Impartial Suffrage should for the present be resisted and defeated. I *did* think it desirable that Jefferson Davis should be